SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME XXIX NO. 86 | SEYMOUR, INDIANA, MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1910. | PRICE TWO CENTS

IMPROVEMENT

Of Jeffersonville Avenue to be Made in Short Time.

The work of improving Jeffersonville avenue between Tipton street and the Pennsylvania freight depot, will probably be begun in a short time. The arrangements for this improvement have been made in a general way, by the railroad company and the committee of councilmen who were appointed to look after this work, but there are still several matters to be determined before the work can begin.

The Pennsylvania railroad company realizes that this street should be improved and are willing to pay their part of the expense. The division engineer, J. B. Johnson, wrote the council some weeks ago that the company would be willing at any time to make the improvement and that he would be ready to discuss the matter with the council when they were ready.

The committee of councilmen who were appointed to look after the matter have not yet decided with what kind of material the street shall be improved. A number of people are of the opinion that it should be paved with brick because of the large amount of heavy hauling which is done over that street. The railroad company suggested that the street be macadamized and that concrete curbing and gutter be constructed. However, it is stated that whatever material is selected will be satisfactory to the company.

The committee of councilmen are considering several materials among which is the Medora brick made by the Medora Shale and Brick Company. This company has already sent prices of their building blocks, which are regarded as among the best made in the state. The council is also considering crushed stone.

It is conceded that the street should be improved as there is much heavy hauling to and from the freight depot along that street and at times the street is in such a condition that it is almost impassable for heavily loaded wagons. It is believed that the improvement could be completed within a short time after it is begun.

Pyles Ditch Case.

The Jesse Pyles ditch case, which has been on trial for several days in the Jackson circuit court, is still in progresss and some of the parties interested in the case believe that it will not be completed before the end of the week. Others think that the testimony can be completed tomorrow.

Four or five witnesses were examined today more than were on the witness stand all last week. The case is being watched closely by both sides and is one of the hardest fought cases that has been tried in the circuit court for several years.

$10.00 suits $6.50 at the Fair store, corner Second street and Indianapolis avenue. m31d&w

Demented Man Stops Car.

A northbound interurban car on the Indianapolis, Columbus and Southern traction line was signaled to stop near Mineral Springs Sunday by a man running down the middle of the track towards the car, violently waving his arms. There was no stop at the point where the signal was given, but the motorman stopped his car to investigate. He recognized the man as an inmate of the county asylum, who probably had escaped. The demented man was taken to Columbus.

$4.00 shoes $2.75 at the Fair.

DIED.

SCHENK:—Rev. A. A. Schenk, a former pastor of St. Ambrose Catholic church of this city, died at Brookville, Ind., Friday night of pneumonia, age 61 years. He had been in poor health for some time and while recovering from an attack of lagrippe, Father Schenk was called to the bedside of a dying parisoner, and drove far into the country during a terrific snow-storm. His death was directly due to exposure.

Rev. Father Schenk spent 14 years in Seymour, during which time he endeared himself to all who knew him, and although he has been gone about 22 years, he is still kindly remembered for his kind, genial and self-sacrificing disposition. He went from Seymour to Vanderburg county and then later to Brookville. He was born in Posey county near Evansville.

The funeral will occur Tuesday morning at 8:30 at Brookville.

Base Ball.

The Seymour and Brownstown base ball teams played a game of base ball at the W. Second street diamond Sunday afternoon, or rather they played part of the game which broke up in a row. At the time the wrangle came up the score stood 9 to 5 in favor of Brownstown. Seymour had Swope on third base with no outs. Umpire Humes had to give up his place on account of his voice failing him. Swope had knocked a foul which the substitute umpire had called a fair ball by mistake. Just then the Brownstown rooters started a wrangle over some point of ground rules in which it is said they were decidedly wrong, and they seem not to have noticed the real mistake. McElfresh, who was pitching for Brownstown, was "up in the air" right and was seldom throwing a ball over the plate. The Seymour boys were in a fair way to win in the last half of the ninth inning after the game had apparently been lost to Brownstown, but the dispute caused the game to stop unfinished. To the spectators on the bleachers the outcome was interesting, the spectacle of the visiting team retiring a minor technical point, in which they were clearly in the wrong, when there was an unintentional mistake by the umpire, which was the thing that cost them most dearly.

Mr. And Mrs. Catt Return.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Catt returned Saturday afternoon from Poplarbluff, Mo., where he went several weeks ago on a leave of absence from the position of book keeper at the B. & O. S-W. train dispatchers' offices at this place. He is again at his old position here and their friends are glad to welcome them back to this city. Miss Martha Schmidt has been working in his place during his absence.

Advertised Letters

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Seymour and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the dead letter office:

GENTS.

Mr. Eddie Ceers.
Mr. Jerry Hill.
Mr. Deal Hoening.
Mr. G. Kirkhoff.
Mr. Christ Lofter.
The Albany Automobile Co.
Mr. T. K. Williams.

LADIES.

Flerda D. Sutton.

WM. P. MASTERS, P. M.
Seymour, March 21, 1910.

The Modern Woodman degree team will hold their first drill on Wednesday evening of this week after the lodge to get ready for the battallion drilling on the street a little later in preparation for the Military Jubilee here on July Fourth.

Cutting Old Shade Trees.

Two of the large shade trees at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Davison on N. Chestnut street have just been cut down. Each was about two feet in diameter. The sugar trees which stood at the curb, was planted by Mr. Davison in the fall of 1860, fifty years ago. The whole east half of that block was then owned by the Ewings. Ben F. Price and Mr. and Mrs. Davison purchased their lots there later and the lot now owned by Dr. J. M. Shields was also sold about the same time. The elm tree which stood near the corner of the house and was cut down one day last week, was set out in 1873, about thirty-seven years ago. Elm is a more rapid growth than maple and the tree was almost as large as the tree planted thirteen years earlier. Mr. Davison came to Seymour in 1854, about forty six years ago, and as he is a close observer, there are but few men in Seymour that know the early history of the city any better than he

Uncle Sam's Cook Book.

In about two weeks Uncle Sam is to issue his new book to the people of the country. It is to be scattered broadcast.

The cooking business is Secretary Wilson's idea, and he caused the cook book to be prepared. It is called "The Economic Value of Meats in the Home," and is the work of Carolina L. Hunt.

The cook book, or pamphlet, to give it its official name, is about the size of the farmer's bulletins which the deparment of agriculture frequently issues. Already the department has been fairly swamped by demands for the publication. Letters and verbal requests are pouring from everywhere.

Not one of the receipts has as yet been divulged, but is known that the book contains valuable advice on the best methods of preparing meats. The cheaper cuts of meat will receive their full share of attention, as their dietetic value is said by experts to exceed in many cases that of the more expensive cuts.

To Define Wine.

The question practically of "what is wine" is to be determined judicially.

Arrangements have been made by Mr. Cabell, the commissioner of internal revenue, and prominent wine manufacturers for the institution in the United States Circuit Court at Cincinnati, O., of a friendly suit to obtain a decision whether a product produced by them and used largely in making various kinds of wines is liable to taxation under the internal revenue laws.

Heard President Taft.

Rev. Harley Jackson was a passenger to Brownstown this morning. He had recently returned from Chicago where he heard President W. H. Taft make two addresses last Thursday. He also heard Elbert Hubbard in the evening and returned to Columbus in time to conduct the services at the Christian church Sunday.

L. A. Cole, the local recruiting officer, received a telephone message this morning announcing the death of his grandmother, near Bedford at the age of 93. Mr. Cole left for Bedford on the noon train to attend the funeral which will occur Tuesday.

Best by test. Shaker Salt. m19d

$2.00 paints $1.35 at the Fair.

Men's Union Meeting.

The committee who has in charge the arrangements for the Men's Union meetings, has decided to hold the meeting next Sunday at 7:30 o'clock instead of in the afternoon. This plan has been tried in several other cities and it is found that a larger number of men were present than at the afternoon meetings.

The men's meeting will be held next Sunday at the First M. E. church and the address will be given by Lawrence McTurnan, one of the most prominent educators in Indiana. The men in charge of these meetings feel that they have been fortunate in securing Mr. McTurnan for this meeting and urge that the men of this city make an especial effort to hear him next Sunday evening.

While the Men's Meeting is in progress at the First M. E. church, one of the local pastors will address the women in one of the churches of the city.

Card of Thanks.

While our heart is overwhelmed with sorrow and grief, we are not unmindful of the many acts of kindness shown us by our relatives during our bereavement in the loss of our beloved mother and grandmother, Ella Francisco. We tender our heartfelt thanks to the neighbors and friends, also the B. & O. employes for their kindness and beautiful floral offerings, to the pall bearers, to Rev. H. H. Allen for his services at the house and grave, also to F. J. Voss for his efficient services.

MRS. JESSIE REED.
MR. AND MRS. WILL MERRICK AND FAMILY.

W. C. T. U. Meeting.

The W. C. T. U. will hold their county Institute in Seymour Thursday and Friday, April 8-9. A very interesting program will be arranged and a number of prominent temperance workers, among whom is Mrs. Ella Kroft, of Bloomington, the state Evangelist, will be present. An evening session will be held on the first day and morning and afternoon meetings on the second day. Delegates from all the W. C. T. U. organizations in the county will be present at the meetings.

New Deputy Postmaster.

E. A. Remy, the new postmaster, has appointed Albert Mains as his deputy. Mr. Mains has had several years of clerical experience in the Pennsylvania railroad offices and is well qualified for his new position. Through the courtesy of the present postmaster, W. P. Masters and Edward C. Rinne, deputy postmaster, Mr. Mains is now becoming acquainted with the duties of his new position. E. A. Remy will take charge of the postoffice April 1.

Erma Downing, piano teacher. Studio: 624 South Walnut street, Seymour. a1d

Fresh barrel of kraut opened at the Hoosier grocery, 10 cents per gallon. m23d

Star bread made with Sunburst flour. m23d&w

Horse clippers ground at Sprenger's barber shop. a11d

Shaker Salt for sale at Brand's. m19d

Ruth Cole, public stenographer. m22d

Star bread made with Sunburst flour. m23d&w

99 per cent pure. Shaker Salt. m19d

$3.00 shoes $2.25 at the Fair.

U R next at Berdon's barber shop.

To Contest Will.

Harvey W. Godfrey, of Columbus, has stated that he will contest the will made by his late wife, Mrs. Emma Godfrey. The will was probated in the Bartholomew Circuit Court Friday, and under its provisions, Mr. Godfrey was given $50 while the rest of the estate, amounting to about $17,000, was given to her sister, Mrs. Laura Ella Ruddick, of Columbus.

The following statement given by Mr. Godfrey for publication, explains his reasons for not accepting the provisions of the will:

"My wife's sister, Mrs. Ella Ruddick, has cost me a great deal of money during the past eighteen or twenty years, which my wife has always promised me would be refunded when she should come into possession of her interest in her father's estate, but the kind of a will left by my wife, ignores the promises above referred to and I am perfectly satisfied that undue influence has been used in persuading my beloved wife to make such a will, which I, of course, shall not accept of. I don't think any sane man would accept of such a will under the same circumstances.

Oh' You High School.

Big contest for High School students. Every High school student in Jackson county is entitled to try for these prizes. Here is the Dope. Try your hand at writing advertising matter. To the five students turning in the best ads. for our fountain, we will give each a large box of our very best candy Bring or mail your entry to our store. Get busy and win a prize. Contest ends March 26th, 1910. Judges to be selected by Seymour REPUBLICAN. The Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co, Registered Pharmacists, Seymour, Indiana. m25d

Good Seed Corn.

I have a supply of Johnson county white and yellow seed corn. This corn took every prize at the Indiana State Fair, and also won the national prize at the Omaha Corn Show in Nebraska. I will furnish samples to anyone free of charge. Will be on sale at my office, ear and shelled corn. I have the Michigan oats. They are thoroughly cleaned, a very stiff straw, and is a good oats to stand up. Samples free. Growing quality guaranteed.

d&w-tf G. H. ANDERSON.

Sunday School Reports.

	ATTENDANCE	COLLECTION
Methodist	235	3 89
Baptist	188	4 37
Presbyterian	78	2 40
German Methodist	108	1 75
Central Christian	88	2 53
St. Paul	53	1 01
Nazarene	59	3 80
Woodstock	46	2 57
Total	855	$22.32

There was no Sunday School at the Second Baptist church yesterday on account of the other services at the church throughout the day.

Chicken Ordinance.

A city ordinance which has not been very rigidly enforced, provides that persons who keep chickens or other fowls in the city of Seymour, shall not permit them to run at large after April 1. This is a good ordinance and one which the people would like to see enforced, although little attention has been given to it in the past several years.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Something new. Shaker Salt. m19d

$18.00 suits $12.00 at the Fair.

Real Estate Transfers.

Reported by Miss Clara Massman abstractor and loans, Masonic building, Seymour.

Walter B. Goss to Thos. H. Chase, lot 4, Medora, $650.

Christian Koester to Horace A. Densford and wife lots 5, 6 and 7 Koester's sub-div blk 17 Butler's ad Seymour, $1,500.

Chas. Leininger to John W. Stegner and wife, lot 476 blk 12 Seymour, $725.

Hezekiah Bean to Henry M. Lutes, 40 acres, Salt Creek Tp., $450.

Jas. N. Davis Grd.. to Theo Davis, 72 acres Salt Creek Tp., $116.66⅔.

Elizabeth Hill to Bertha Williams Crothersville $675.

Chas. T. Reinbold et al to Lycurgus S. Robertson 110 acres, Brownstown Tp., $1,000.

Hamilton Whitson to Marshall Whitson 4 acres Jackson Tp., $500.

Michael Turney to Geo. W. Hall, Medora, $550.

Richard W. Phillips to Harry B. Henderson Medora, $1200.

Thos. W. Martin to Daniel Smith, 40 acres Salt Creek Tp., $40.

May Talbott et al to Thos. J. Bottorff 16 acres Hamilton Tp., $1.

May Talbott et al to Milas F. Bottorff 40 acres Hamilton Tp., $1.

R. B. Applewhite admr to Lola L. Gregory 20 acres Brownstown Tp., $900.

August Rittman to Ernest Rittman 60 acres Redding Tp., $7,000.

Owen S. Brown to Burl F. Brown and wife 40 acres Owen Tp., $350.

NOT A "CURE-All"

Separate Remedies, Each Devised for the Treatment of a Particular Ailment

There is no "cure-all" among the Rexall Remedies. There are different and separate medicines, each one devised for a certain human ailment or a class of ailments closely allied. For instance, Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets are recommended for the positive relief of stomach irritation, indigestion, flatulency and dyspepsia. They are rich in Bismuth-Subnitrate, Pepsin and Carminatives. They are prepared by special processes which perfect and enhance the great remedial value of these well-known medicinal agents. This remedy sells for 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00 per package. Every one suffering from stomach disorder should try Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets inasmuch as they cost nothing if they do not satisfy.

Remember, The Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co. store is the only store in Seymour where these remedies may be obtained, and every one in need of medicine is urged to investigate and take advantage of the frank and generous manner in which they are sold.

Fine Piano Sold.

The Progressive Music Co., has sold another fine Chickering Bros. piano to Fred Meyer, the retired groceryman. The more the people understand that the Chickering Bros. piano are the only pianos in the world made by Chickering people the easier they are to sell, for the people want what they think they are buying, not a name by purchase. The Chickering people of Chicago are the only living Chickering making pianos and some of the very best citizens of Seymour, have them in their homes and can testify to their excellent tone quality. See them at the Progressive Music room.

Lace curtains laundried by Mrs. J. L. Brown, 311 W. Second street. Phone 595. m21d

Try it today. Shaker Salt. m19d

MARCH
Reminds You
That It Is Time To Start
Figuring On That
Painting.

When You Let Your
Contract Be Sure
And Specify
CAPITAL CITY
PAINTS

SOLD ONLY BY
Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.
Registered Pharmacists
Old Phone 400 New Phone 633

HOADLEY'S
LOW PRICES

Garden Seeds, 2 packages for - 5c
Flower Seeds, 2 packages for - 5c
Early Ohio Seed Potatoes - 90c bu.
Remember these are Red River Stock
Early Rose, Fancy Stock - 75c bu.
Red Onion Sets, 2 qts. for - - 15c
White Sets - - - - 10c qt.
Yellow Sets, 2 qts. - - - - 15c

REMEMBER
The Fair Store
South of Hoadley's Grocery
Has Hoes, Rakes and other
Farming Tools at the
Lowest Cut Prices

DREAMLAND
TONIGHT
DOUBLE SHOW
"The Devil, the Servant and the Man,"
"Brown's Half Holiday" and
"The Fairy's Help"
Illustrated Song
"I Wonder if I'll Ever Have a Sweetheart"

OUR SPECIAL SALE
CONTINUES THROUGH
SATURDAY
Don't miss any of our splenbid bargains
You can't make a mistake
if you buy at
MAYES CASH GROCERY
Phone 658. All goods delivered.

Easter Suits
See Weithoff-Kernan
GUARANTEED FITS
The quality will be remembered long after
the price is forgotten

DON'T WAIT
UNTIL AFTER
THE FIRE
While the firemen are dragging away the last piece of hose is no time to wonder if your insurance is all right. You should know now. Don't put off a day looking up your policies and place your renewals with the
FRED EVERBAC
AGENCY COMPANY
Office over Milhous Drug S

NICKELO
TONIGHT
"THE LITTLE BEGGARS"
Dramatic
"THE PANICKY PICNIC"
Comedy
ILLUSTRATED SONG:
"I Was Only Fooling You"
By MISS ANNA E. CARTER

THERE IS
NOTHING
That will spoil your watch
quicker than old, rancid oil.
Before it is ruined
have it cleaned by
Albert Meseke
Expert Watch Repairer
and Jeweler
Room 4 Masonic Temple

We Give You
Express Service
At Freight Rates
To and From
LOUISVILLE
I. & L. Traction Co.

RUSTIC
TONIGHT
Fine Western Drama
"An Outlaw's Sacrifice"
SONG
"LOVEY"

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH
EDW. A. REMY } Editors and Publishers

SEYMOUR - - - - INDIANA.

INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

The Iron Age's latest review of conditions is as follows: "Returns from the blast furnace companies show a slight falling off in January from the pig iron production of December, or from 2,635,680 gross tons of coke and anthracite iron to 2,608,605 tons. The steel works' furnaces did a little better in January, advancing from 57,058 tons a day in December to 57,200 tons. The merchant furnace product fell off over 1000 tons a day, or from 27,964 tons in December to 26,948 tons last month. Capacity active February 1 was 586,512 tons a week, against 595,216 tons a week January 1, a decrease of 8704 tons. The number of furnaces in blast is unchanged at 313. Agricultural machinery works are turning out an unprecedented volume of product and the mills are being pressed for deliveries of every form of material entering into agriculture."

The Iron Trade Review says: "The pig iron market has continued dull and in finished lines there is some diminution in specifications. Car orders placed last week amounted to 7000 or 8000 and pending car orders amount to about 25,000. The Southern railway is in the market for 6000 cars of various descriptions."

In pursuance of the policy to consolidate the manufacture of bars at Youngstown, Ohio, the Republic Iron & Steel company has decided to close the mills at Massillon, O., on March 1. The Republic acquired the Massillon plant in 1898 from J. C. Corns. The mills have been in operation for forty years.

It is claimed that railroads have put out tentative inquiries for about 30,000 cars in addition to prospective business for a large number of steel underframes. Among the prospective orders, it is stated, are 10,000 for the Baltimore & Ohio and 6000 for the Southern. It is estimated that the Pennsylvania lines east and west will in time require about 75,000 steel underframes.

The Standard Steel Car company has purchased the plant of the General Castings company at public sale for $235,000. It will be recalled that the Standard company recently bought the property of the Middletown Car company at Middletown, Pa., for $100,000 and the Forged Steel Wheel company, at Lyndora, Pa. To the latter plant the company is adding six new open-earth furnaces.

Canton, O., investors, led by C. A. Irwin, a well known Ohio sheet steel man, have completed the formation of a company to build a six-mill sheet plant at Canton, to cost $750,000. The project is financed and bids are to be asked on the construction within three weeks. There are already under construction or contracted in the west, new plants and extensions in the sheet steel trade which will add forty-one mills to the independent capacity. With the 230 independent sheet mills now operating, this will give the country a total independent sheet capacity of 277 mills by the latter part of the year, as against the combined present active capacity of 184 mills.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad has officially announced the closing of contracts for approximately 80,000 tons of new steel rails, such constituting one of the largest orders ever placed by the company at one time. A moderate tonnage of heavy section rails is still under negotiation in the east and about 25,000 to 30,000 tons for export, but it seems improbable that much of the foreign business will come to American mills. The Harriman lines have ordered 16,000 tons of open hearth rails, and the Philadelphia & Reading has ordered 5000 tons from the Carnegie Steel company, and is understood to have taken 20,000 tons from the Pennsylvania Steel company.

Mills making structural steel are not catching up to any great extent on deliveries in spite of the fact that fewer orders are being placed, and the fact that the severe weather of the past six weeks has greatly retarded building operations.

heavv from the salmon XZ@lb&—XZ

Specifications in tin plate are very heavy from the salmon packers and, while new work in tin plate is now light, the tin plate mills have a greater volume of business on their books than ever before.

The United States Steel corporation is preparing to open quarries at Stinesville, Ind., and manufacture stone flux for the works at Gary and South Chicago. Two years ago, after investigating the deposit of oolitic stone here, the corporation bought 500 acres of land underlaid with 60 to 65 feet of oolitic limestone, and after careful tests declared the stone to be the purest quality yet discovered, being 90 per cent. carbonate of lime, with only 10 per cent of impurities. It will require over $1,500,000 to erect the mills and machinery needed. The corporation will employ 1500 to 2000 workmen.

The Pennsylvania railroad company has placed an order with the Baldwin Locomotive works for the building of fifty locomotives.

The directors of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad besides making large appropriations for roadway improvement in furtherance of President Willard's plans for increased operating efficiency have authorized about $3,000,000 for motive power in addition to the $13,000,000 order for locomotives and cars now being filled. This will give the road thirty engines, each weighing 420,000 pounds, the heaviest known, and 120 more consolidation freight type locomotives of 227,000 pounds each.

Abolishing the Pig-Tail.

The news which we published recently that the pig-tail is to be abolished in the Chinese army as "a hopelessly unmilitary appendage" is another sign of the leavening process which is at work in the Middle Kingdom. The queue was originally, as is well known, a badge of servitude, but it has long played a not unimportant part in the Chinese system of etiquette. Sometimes, when the nature of his work necessitates it, the queue is temporarily wound in a coil around the neck or shoulders, but no Chinese servant or inferior would ever appear with it arranged thus before his master or superior. It should always hang down behind, and one can easily see how awkward an ornament it might be on the battlefield. Japan, as we have stated, began her "civilization" by abolishing the "top-knot," but if the pig-tail is, like small feet, to disappear from China there will be nothing distinctive of the Celestial left.—Westminster Gazette.

American Women Wonderful.

The women of America are wonderful! Their versatility, acuteness, splendid mental energy, high ideals, firm grasp of subjects, added to their charming manners, tasteful dress, graceful deportment, are refined and feminine to a degree. We all know the brainy, masculine woman the world over. But the American, while she may be masculine in brain and alertness, is also feminine—emotional, if you like—in her make-up. She is a truly charming type. The American woman is also very practical, very inventive. She develops an idea, and she works out her idea to its utmost possibilities. It may be only a new sort of neckband supporter, but she does not belittle her hobby. She brings her imagination into her work. She may be utilitarian, but the successful business woman is artistic to her fingertips.—Cor. London Express.

COSTLY WORKS OF ART.

The Henry Pictures Sell for $255,750 at Auction in New York.

Twenty-one pictures recently acquired by the late H. S. Henry of Philadelphia sold at Mendelssohn hall last night, brought $255,750. The attendance was the largest that has attended a sale in this city for a number of years. The sale was conducted by Thomas E. Kirby of the American Art association. It was redolent in animated bidding and close competition.

The highest price paid was $53,100, given by the art firm of Scott & Fowles for Millet's "Going to Work," which Mr. Henry, who died last June, secured for $50,000 at the John T. Martin sale. As a speculation it was assuredly a success. He made more than 6 per cent. on his investment. The picture was started at $25,000. It rose to $49,000 by $1000 bids, where it stopped for a time while the crowd in the hall held its breath, and then continued to the selling price by offers of $100 and $200.

C. K. G. Billings, the horseman, paid $23,600 for Daubigny's "La Saulaie," a record price in this city, for an example of this painter's work.

He secured Troyon's "La Charette de Foin" for $28,000, Corot's "Lake Nemi" for $23,100, and the same painter's "Le Vieux de Briques" for $22,200.

A crayon drawing, sketchy, unfinished, by Millet, "The Weary Wayfarers," sold to Senator W. A. Clark for $7100. The same figure was given for Dupre's "The Old Oak," while his "Le Chene" brought $3300. The buyers were, respectively, Knoedler & Co. and J. A. Ripley.

Decamp's "Le Frondeur," much praised before the sale, bought by Scott & Fowles, brought $12,100, and the "River Marne" went to Knoedler & Co. for $14,600.

Art property and antiques from the collection of a private collector, sold at the American Art galleries, with a fair attendance yesterday afternoon, realized on 185 numbers of the catalogue $5835, making a total for two sessions of $13,024. A carved ivory tankard, Italian, of the Sixteenth century, brought the top figure of the session, $485. A. B. Maclay bought it. Mary Garden, present at the sale, made the record number of purchases. She secured nineteen of the catalogue. She spent $512. An elaborate repousse silver beneties of the early Sixteenth century, bought by W. E. Benjamine, brought $205. A copy in bronze of Michael Angelo's Captive, by Angelo del Nero, sold to Gutzum Borglum, the sculptor, for $90.—New York American.

SOME STRANGE DISHES.

Flesh of Lion, iTger, Elephant, Lizard and Adder Often Eaten.

Among the most delicious tid-bits in South Africa is lion's flesh, which is in high favor among aborigines and certain classes of Boer trekkers, says the Troy Budget. The tiger is eaten in many parts of India, not only for its edible qualities but also because it is supposed to impart strength and cunning. Bear's flesh, and especially smoked bear's tongue, are most expensive delicacies in Germany. Though many Europeans have declared it tastes like soft leather and mucilage, the flesh of the elephant is a favorable dish in Africa and India. A baked elephant's foot is a choice morsel.

In upper Egypt and in Siam crocodile flesh is publicly sold as food, while in Santo Domingo and parts of Central America the cayman is eaten, roasted or boiled.

The green lizard, though Americans usually associate him with slime, is enthusiastically relished by many in the south of Italy and Spain. But they are not in it with the Greeks, who do not really relish their soup unless it has in it bits of adder. They are also very fond of the mud tortoise, and drink its blood, and cook its flesh and eggs. Of course the frog is well known in France and the continent, but it is by no means a stranger to the American palate.

In the dessert line it is also possible to enjoy a strange assortment. Rosebuds boiled in sugar and made into a preserve are eaten by Arabians, while in China candied rosebuds and jasmine flowers are equally popular. The common yellow lily that grows in marshes and ponds is utilized by the Turks as the main ingredient of an agreeable conserve which tastes something like brandy. Candied violets are of course very common in France, while in Roumania and Bulgaria many flowers are used for flavoring.

POINTED REMARKS.

A Housewife Asks Why "Cheap Cuts" Have Gone Up in Price.

James J. Hill says that if the housekeeper, instead of standing in front of the telephone to order the family supplies, would go to the market and learn which foods are cheap and just as good as the expensive kinds she has been ordering there would be less talk about high prices, and Archbishop Ireland says there is dreadful waste resulting from ignorance of housekeeping, and that American women do not know how to save in cooking. There is to be found in grocery stores a ham called by grocers a "small California ham." One year ago it could be purchased for 9 cents a pound. Today it is 14 cents. Will Mr. Hill or Archbishop Ireland tell me how my ignorance of cooking or my use of a telephone—which I don't possess—has raised the price of this ham 5 cents a pound in one year? Is it not enough that the housewife must meet this daily rise in the price of food with no increase in the sum from which she must do it, without being told that she herself is to blame for it?—Cor. New York World.

An Old Cabinet Carriage.

Frank B. Hills, first selectman of Thomaston, hitched up in front of the Rockland postoffice a day or two ago with a "pedigreed carriage"—the one in which Washington's first secretary of war used to ride. The carriage was built in Boston 130 years ago, and was the private carriage of Maj.-Gen. Henry Knox, secretary under the first President, and not only is it one of the most historic vehicles in the United States, but it is also probably the oldest able-bodied private carriage in existence on the continent. In spite of its 130 years, a quaint substantial vehicle it is. Gen. Knox, no doubt had it made, just as history tells it, in Boston, for there were no carriage builders in Thomaston in those early days, and, as Gen. Knox operated a packet line of small sailing vessels between Boston and Thomaston, it would have been easy for him to have the carriage brought to Thomaston.—Kennebec Journal.

WOMEN'S COLUMN.

A Summer Cloud.

A summer cloud went hither and yon,
Till it came to a limpid stream;
And nestled down on a lily's gown,
Like a bride in love's young dream.
A summer cloud went on and on,
Till it came to the meadow grass;
And every leaf and every sheaf,
Laughed like a merry lass.

A summer cloud floated far away,
Like a wreath of smoke in the west;
Hope that lost on a sea storm tossed,
Will come back to rest.
A summer cloud of white and gold,
The love and faith of a human heart;
Today, tomorrow, the joy and sorrow
Fills every life before they part.

—E. L. M. Bristol.

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Spoiling Champagne.

"Always have your champagne cold enough," is a motto for every housewife to adopt. Even the best brand suffers when not sufficiently chilled, and an inferior brand tastes poisonous, as the English people say. Cheap champagne is ever a mistake, no matter for what purpose, and one that a good hostess never makes. She has drunk cheap champagne in other people's houses and remembers her aching head the day after the party.

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Reception Rolls.

Add one-fourth of a cupful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and one teaspoonful of salt to two cupfuls of scalded milk; when lukewarm, add one yeast cake dissolved in one-fourth of a cupful of lukewarm water, and three cupfuls of bread flour once sifted. Beat thoroughly, cover, and let rise until light. Cut down, and add enough flour to knead (it will table about two and one-half cupfuls). Cover, and let rise again until the mixture has doubled its bulk. Toss on a slightly floured board, knead, and shape in small biscuits. Place in rows on a floured board, cover with a cloth and pan, and let rise until light and well puffed. Flour the handle of a wooden spoon, and make a deep crease in the middle of each biscuit; take up, and press the edges together. Place closely in a buttered pan, cover, let rise, and bake twelve to fifteen minutes in a hot oven.

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A Valentine Party.

"We are planning a house dance for St. Valentine's day," writes a subscriber, "and our suggestions may be helpful to others. First we expect to have several children friends of ours who are members of a Terpsichorean club. They are clever dancers, and will appear as good little fairies. The crowd will be divided with guests at each side of the room, and when the folding doors are opened the music will begin and our small guests will dance into our midst with hearts to betow upon old and young. We are going to have one little guest dressed all in black with a broken wing on his back. And, by the way, it will be my hat wing, but it will serve for "Discarded Love." He has some funny surprises wrapped up in boxes that he will distribute as peace offerings to all guests. They are merely bottles of the smallest kind, filled with powders, candy, pellets and cologne, with instructions on a label how to use the "love cure." Instead of having a table spread for the occasion, we will purchase heart-shaped boxes and fill them with dainty confections, for our plan is not to have a dinner, but a very enjoyable house dance in the double parlors."

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The Little House Garden.

When one has a large sunny window to give over to a house garden, then is there opportunity to have something really pretty. By using a large square fish tank, half filled with earth and charcoal, the latter to keep the dirt sweet, many small plants can be placed and all will grow nicely. Bank the dirt to make a miniature hillside. Any of the so-called "sweat plants" will thrive in the tank and form a little wilderness of soft, fine ferns, showing colors ranging from frosted green to a delicate faded pink. This necessitates a glass covering to the tank, with a small airhole at the top. An inverted round fish bowl placed over a crock of earth in which such plants grow will, in time make a globe full of wonderfully pretty flowers. The tiny finger bowl may be used for planting gray lichen. Rock ferns, checker berries and countless small plants will flourish under such conditions. They are very pretty in an invalid's room. They grow rapidly and it is interesting to watch them.

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Work of Young Woman.

There is no more exceptional educational institution in America than the Berry school for mountain whites, near Rome, Ga., and yet the whole work grew out of a little Sunday school that Miss Martha Berry established in the mountains near Possum Trot, Ga., less than ten years ago.

At that time Miss Berry was residing on an estate which was all that was left of the fortune of the southern family to which she belonged. In taking her walks she was impressed by the desolate condition of the mountain children.

Their parents were too poor to supply them with anything more than the barest necessities of life, and they were growing up in utter indifference to everything pertaining to education. To remedy this to a small degree she invited a number of them to meet her every Sunday at a little cabin she owned, and there undertook to teach them a few of the things they most needed to know.

At the time Miss Berry had no thought of establishing a permanent school. Instead of being a temporary affair, however, the school soon made itself an institution practically without any effort on her part. So far as the children of the "poor whites" were concerned they not only crowded her cabin to more than its full capacity every Sunday, but they finally came to her with the request that a day school be added.

For a time it looked as if the movement had come to a point beyond which it could not go, but finally Miss Berry screwed up sufficient courage to make a trip to the north that she might tell some of the rich philanthropists about her "poor white" boys and her mountain school.

It was an interesting story that she had to tell, and she told it so well that she went back to her pupils with funds sufficient not only to maintain the school but to enlarge it. Today the school has 1000 acres of land, much of it under cultivation, and several fine buildings, in which fifteen teachers are kept busy instructing the 150 pupils, not only in the studies of the ordinary school, but in the useful trades as well. Miss Berry is now engaged in raising an endowment fund sufficient to support it and has already secured $25,000 each from Andrew Carnegie and Mrs. Russell Sage.—Human Life

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To Properly Pop Corn.

While popcorn is always a delightful adjunct to winter feasting and decorations, it is particularly welcome this year, when a little money must be made to go a long way. It is wholesome, it is appetizing, it is decorative.

Before popping the corn hold the popper containing the kernels under the cold water faucet, allowing the water to wet it thoroughly. Shake well and set on the back of the stove or in the oven a few moments to steam, then pop, and you will be amazed to see what a difference this preliminary wetting has made. The kernels will almost double in size, be snowy white and have no hard centers. After the popping the corn may be strung in snowy festoons for garlanding the tree; may be salted and used in place of salted nuts as an appetizer on the dinner table; used in the cream soup; be frosted and colored and used for still more gorgeous decorations, or made into balls or cakes. To frost the corn, make a crystallizing sirup as follows: Put two cups of granulated sugar in an agate saucepan with a half cup water and a saltspoonful cream of tartar. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, then withdraw the spoon. Boil without stirring until the syrup will spin a thread when a little is dropped from the tip of the spoon and is brittle when dropped into cold water. Take from the fire and add very carefully a teaspoonful of vanilla or lemon. If the syrup is agitated too much it will grain. Have the corn in a pan in the oven where it will have been kept hot, and pour the syrup over it, stirring as lightly and rapidly as possible, so as to distribute the syrup evenly without breaking the kernels.

When all the hot syrup has been poured over the corn, sprinkle thickly with granulated sugar, which will cling to the sticky surface of the hot corn. Now put in the cold to "set" and string in a cool place. This crystallized corn may be tinted pink, yellow or green by adding a little coloring matter to the syrup.

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An Experiment in Scientific Motherhood.

"Scientific babies" are not necessarily prodigies, neither are college women, as many writers have averred, not qualified to be good mothers. The experience of Mrs. William Noyes, a college graduate, with her son, Leonard, now 2 years old, as related in the Van Norden magazine, by Frances Maule Bjorkman, disproves both these theories and furnishes a new line of thought in the raising of children for mothers of all classes. It proves, too, that science is casting out and uprooting superstitious methods and is leading the mother to forego her selfish pride for the infant's sake and that ultimately means a better and stronger citizenship.

Leonard Noyes was not clad, to begin with, in the filmy draperies with which mothers delight to clothe their children. He was never rocked or sung to sleep; he was never cuddled or shown off to an admiring company; and kissing was left entirely out of his scheme of life. His mother had all the maternal instincts, but science declares that these manifestations of affection are harmful to an infant's nervous organization and she banished them all—for the child's sake.

To begin with, Mrs. Noyes, before Leonard's birth, made a layette so different from the ordinary one as to be revolutionary, being composed of loose, knitted cotton garments which would not interfere with either his circulation or his freedom of movement. His crib—not a cradle—was a plain wicker basket, light enough to be carried from one place to another and small enough to be placed on a window sill.

Soon after the child's birth, the mother began to keep a record, similar to those kept by nurses, of his treatment and his behavior under it. She registered each of the natural functions and every rash or pimple, each cold or fever, each nap or spell of crying went down into her book. At regular intervals, she entered his weight and measurements and made observations on his muscular and mental development.

Convinced that too little, rather than too much, food would be of most benefit, she reduced his meals to six a day. Just enough and not too much, was her motto. At two months Lèonard weighed 12 pounds—1½ pounds above the average established by Dr. L. Emmett Holt, the famous child specialist. At three months he was 2.7 pounds above the average.

From this first month he was systematically exercised, first by massage. Later, holding him by the feet, his mother began by letting him bend himself backward on her knees till his head hung down to the floor, and he supported his body by the muscles of his feet and legs. When he began to take notice, Mrs. Noyes fastened a wooden rod across his basket and he entertained himself by pulling himself up to a sitting position by its aid.

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Oranges for the Complexion.

As oranges act upon the liver they will do much to keep the complexion clear and fair. A famous beauty who lived to be nearly a hundred and kept her apple blossom complexion to the end attributed the remarkable preservation of her charms to her habit of eating oranges in large quantities. Ordinarily she consumed about three dozen a day, and when she left off oranges it was only to turn to other fruits. She drank only water, and plenty of it, and permitted herself no meat but chicken. This woman also kept her thirty-two teeth unimpaired to the end of her life.—New York Tribune.

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The Decay of Chivalry Seems to Be Complete.

A sad-hearted pessimist took an occasion to remark not long ago that there were no runaway marriages now that girls are allowed latchkeys. "In fact," he added, warming up to his subject, "women are responsible for all the lack of chivalry in modern man. In the words of George Meredith, 'by avoiding the regions of romance they escape the title of fool at the cost of an immortal crown.'"

"No. I'm not looking on the dark side," he said. "Women have become business-like creatures in everything, even in love-making. Years ago when I was a lad and went a-courting my wife she was as shy as a fawn, and I poured out upon her eloquence that would have made the few standing walls of the Roman forum prick up their ears to listen. Men courted hard in those days and women liked it. They did more—they inspired it. But if my own son were to say the fond and foolish things to his 'best girl'—that's what he calls her—today that I said to his mother thirty years ago she'd answer as likely as not, 'Don't be silly!'

"As to choosing where we should live after we were married, my wife left all that sort of thing to me. It dyed her maiden cheek with blushes to think of going away from her sheltered home with a man. Nowadays the girls are the ones who decide on the future residence. Before the courtship—which is sharp, brief and to the point—is consummated in an engagement, the girl has her eye on a suitable house, and if the prospective groom cannot afford one she doesn't marry him till he can.

"Now, I don't believe that the young man of today is one whit less romantic at heart than he was in my day. I believe he is full of chivalry and romantic for the girl he loves and that he is fairly perishing for a chance to tell her about it. But do you thinks she wants to hear him talk nonsense? Not a bit of it. All she wants to talk about is clothes and the number of bridesmaids and what they shall wear and what sort of color schemes she shall put her new dining room in; and she makes that poor lovelorn, romantic youth go house-hunting and antique-furniture-collecting with her, and she talks ways and means, especially means, with him, till all the romance fades away and the engagement begins to take on the air of a business enterprise.

"Yes, sir, the women of the present day and generation are bargain counter women. They haven't a soul above 99 cents, marked down from $1.08. The American man may think about money, but it's the American woman who is always talking and dreaming of what money will buy and urging her poor romantically inclined fiance or husband into any scheme that'll furnish her with more to spend.

"Yes, I believe they are considered the best managers in the world," interrupted his companion drily. "Certainly the American man wouldn't be where he is today in the business, and financial world if it were not for the ambitions of his wife or his sweetheart. As long as she has the ambition to want anything he must have the ambition to get it for her. That's the present day side of romance; and although, as you say, it's a more businesslike side, it's a mighty good prod for some of those vague, dreamy-natured young men who would be perfectly willing to spend their lives spouting forensic eloquence, and perhaps, in the long run, allowing their wives to support them.

"It's a good time for everybody when man learns to say less and do more. So far as my own personal experience is concerned, I think that women are just as sentimentally inclined as they were in the days when they fainted on a man's shirt front because he had the temerity to propose to one of them.

"She likes sentiment, does woman, but she likes it telegraphically expressed or in wordless messages. She doesn't want bursts of rhetoric. She wants barrels of money, and she wants the man she cares for to care enough about her to get it for her.

"And it isn't any unworthy ambition, either," mused the optimist. "Money is the chief moving power of the world just now. It's right that she should expect the man who is all in all to her to have a hand on the lever."

"Ah, that's because you are modern, too modern to argue with," sighed the pessimist. "In my time romance appealed to youth. In your time it appeals only to old age. I typify romance. You typify business alertness."

"Oh, we're all romantic enough, down deep in our hearts," smiled the optimist, "but we're too busy watching the outside ticker to listen to the inside one, that's all." —Cally Ryland, in Philadelphia Evening Telegram.

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High-Bred Felines.

"If you cannot keep an animal properly do not keep it at all," says Miss M. G. Decies, an English cat fancier who has kept cats since she was a child of 7 years. And since her cats have carried off any number of prizes, one of them, Fulmer Champion Zaida, having won over 500 first prizes, cups and medals, it must be that she knows what they need.

Cleanliness, Miss Decies says, is one of the chief requisites for cats, and if they get a fair chance they will be always sweet and attractive, for cats are neat animals by nature. Wood wool makes the best bedding, and their beds should be changed once a week at least, and dusted frequently with antiseptic powder to guard against fleas. Long haired cats require a lot of grooming. They ought to be brushed once a day—and twice a day when they are changing their coats. A fairly stiff brush with long bristles is best for grown-up cats, but for kittens a soft baby-brush must be used, as their delicate fur is very easily injured.

Miss Decies has sleeping boxes for her cats, square boxes with a lid at the top to open when the boxes are cleaned, and a side entrance for the occupant. A box must be scrubbed at least once a week, and thoroughly dried before the cat sleeps in it, for few things are so bad for cats as dampness is. If they sleep out of doors, the boxes must be raised at least 2 feet from the ground.

Never, says Miss Decies, leave a cat's food about after it has eaten what it wishes, for the food gets stale; and then, too, just like a person, the cat gets tired of seeing it. Never give cats rich food. Keep them on raw meat, cooked meat, plain scraps from the table. Once a week they may have some boiled liver, which they love. Every particle of fat must be removed from the meat that is given them, and every bone from the fish, lest they choke.

Every one has seen cats eating grass in the garden. Nature teaches them that they need it to bring up the fur they swallow in licking themselves. Cats that haven't access to gardens ought to be supplied with fresh grass every day, if possible.

Of the long haired cats, the blues, blacks and browns are the hardiest. Chinchillas are the most delicate. People who attend cat shows know that there is always the largest competition in blues. A really fine blue, long haired cat, one with no tinge of rust, but a pure slate blue down to the roots of the hair, is a beautiful creature. To be quite right, the blue cat must have eyes of deep orange, and, of course, the ears must be very small, the nose short and the face round and full.

A perfect chinchilla is beautiful, too —pale silver, with big, round green eyes. Perfect chinchillas, however, are very rare, for it is difficult to breed one that is pure of any mark or shading.

Some breeders are going in for the short haired Siamese cats, though it is a task to rear them, for they are delicate. They are affectionate creatures, and very pretty—of a pale biscuit color just pointed with chocolate on the ears, paws and tail, with deep blue eyes, and a rather long face. Abyssinians are another unique variety. They are brown, looking so much like rabbits that some people call them bunnies. There are just a few silver Abyssinians, bred in the last few years. Manx cats are interesting. Their deficiency in the matter of a tail makes them appear a trifle abbreviated, but at least they have distinction. Short haired cats are the easiest to keep, of course, for they don't require a quarter of the grooming, but there's a charm about a fluffy Persian that no short haired cat possesses.

All cats need liberty and fresh air. Coddling, confinement and overheated kennels are bad for them. They should be allowed to romp around in the open whenever possible.

A Chicago Family's Antecedents.

The story of an English family tree and its American branch is told in the loss of a gold watch by Miss Florence Potter, 6938 Vincennes avenue, Chicago. The watch was engraved with the coat of arms of the Earl of Leicester, the favorite of Queen Elizabeth, who was made the hero of Sir Walter Scott's novel, "Kenilworth." "We treasured the watch because it bore the family coat of arms," said Mrs. G. W. Potter. "I don't know how my daughter came to lose it. Since we have been in America our family has kept the emblem on our watches."

An Official War Photographer.

William Bell, a noted photographer, who died recently in Philadelphia, at the age of 80 years was a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars. He was the chief photographer for the Army Medical museum at Washington after the Civil war. As such he took pictures of all the generals and many of the battlefields of the war. These photographs are preserved at Washington, and comprise one of the most valuable records of the army at that time.

Stepped on a Live Wire.

James Donnelly, aged 22 years, of 253 Twentieth street, Brooklyn, in crossing Canarsie and Tilden avenues, Flatbush, stepped on a live electric wire that had fallen free from an overhead support, and was hurled several feet, falling unconscious in the gutter.

NEVER OPENING FLOWERS.

Illustration from the Violet—Their Quality of Fertility.

The never opening flower, or, as botanists call it, cleistogamy, is well illustrated by the case of the common sweet violet. The familiar purple, sweet scented blossom, which to most people is the violet flower, hardly ever produces any seed. But altogether unseen by most people, the violet produces a number of minute, scentless and colorless flowers which never open.

These are self-fertilized and produce abundant seed. The word cleistogamous expresses the fact that fertilization takes place without the opening of the flower, and hence without the agency of insects. Such never opening flowers occur in a large number of plants, sometimes along with blossoms of the ordinary sort and sometimes without them. It is a disputed point, however, whether there is any plant which in all circumstances will produce nothing but cleistogamous flowers.

There are nevertheless a number which normally produce nothing else. As regards fertility, the seeds produced by the cleistogamous flowers are never inferior to those of the ordinary blossoms, in some cases they are superior and in others they are the only seeds produced by the plant. Mr. Hill's studies relate to a species of linaria (L. canadensis).

He has found that the amount of cleistogamy varies with the height of the plants. The shortest bear cleistogamic flowers only, and those a little taller have a few small open flowers in addition to the closed ones. The tallest plants have larger open flowers, with only a few cleistogamic.—Botanical Gazette.

DE MUSSET'S LETTERS.

Soon to Be Opened After Being Held for Thirty Years.

The conservators of the National library and literary circles are awaiting with unusual interest the time when a new light will be thrown into many of the secret nooks of Alfred de Musset's romantic life. A packet of letters has been sealed in the Bibliotheque Nationale twenty-nine years. The letters are soon to be opened and communicated to readers in the manuscript department. What the letters contain no one knows, but it is a million to one they write of love. Their history, so far as the trustee of the packet, who handed it to the National library, will disclose, is as follows: Nearly thirty years ago he was librarian at the palace of Compiegne, and in that town met an old woman who lived among memories of the past. De Musset, the poet, had passed away twenty-two years before. The lady, who loved him, remembered him as if she had known him yesterday, and her greatest treasure was a packet of his letters. She said that she should destroy them. Her visitor urged that whatever Alfred de Musset wrote belongs to the public. She at last consented to hand over the letters on two conditions: her name was to be stricken out and the letters were to be kept sealed up for thirty years. The trustee gave them to the Bibliotheque Nationale on those conditions.

GROWLING IS GENERAL.

Optimistic View of the Universal Complaint Against Universities.

Americans are so accustomed to having English universities held up as the place where the average undergraduate works strenuously at his books and regulates his sports admirably, that it is startling that nearly the contrary is the case. That the universities there are out of touch with business life is a complaint we are more ready to bear. To this defenders at Oxford and Cambridge reply that they are the cradle of the learned professions, and that mere businessmen may go to Birmingham and London and Manchester in search of newer universities. We hope that some one will arise to prove that men do study hard at both Oxford and Cambridge, else what shall we do for examples with which to stimulate our flagging undergraduates to greater scholastic efforts? In Germany, we are told, that between the beer table, the duel, the Studentenkorps and the absence of any regulation regarding attendance at lectures scholarship is going to the dogs. So we may not point there to show our college lads whom to emulate. What nation is satisfied with its university conditions? Not France, surely. Perhaps it is Japan. At any rate, the unrest and dissatisfaction prevailing everywhere are the best proof that universities are not to be allowed to stagnate.—Chicago Evening Post.

PRODIGIES AT HARVARD.

Four in Number, Including Youngest Bachelor of Arts.

There are three other child prodigies at Harvard university besides William J. Sidis, the 11-year-old Brookline boy who recently lectured before professors on the mathematical problem of the fourth dimension. The three include the youngest known bachelor of arts, Norbert Weiner, aged 14 years, a graduate of Tufts college and now a student in the Harvard Graduate school. The two others abnormally educated children completing this unique group are brother and sister —Lina W. Berle, 15, and Adolph A. Berle, 14, members of the freshman classes at Radcliffe and Harvard. They are children of Rev. A. A. Berle, pastor of the Shawmut Congregational church, this city. They have spent little of their time in the public schools. Their father early taught them several languages, reversing the usual order of instruction, and teaching them mathematics later. Less than a month after entering Harvard young Berle had an article accepted by The Lampoon, a college magazine, in which he considered the president of the college "from a physiological, zoological and English standpoint" in a manner most interesting.

The American Railway System.

In 1909 the railways of the United States have a capital of $15,000,000,000, which is almost equal to the value of the country's entire property of all kinds at the time of Lincoln's election. Its gross earnings for a single year, $2,600,000,000, are nearly three times as great as the whole of the interest-bearing debt of the national government. The 1,500,000 persons on the pay rolls of the railways of the United States represent a larger force than were under Grant, Lee and the rest of the Union and Confederate commanders at Appomattox. They are a bigger army than Japan and Russia combined had in Manchuria when, in 1905, President Roosevelt brought the peace of Portsmouth.—Leslie's Weekly.

The Taj Mahal.

The Taj Mahal, at Agra, India, is said to be the most beautiful structure in the world. It was built by Shah Jahan as a tomb for his wife, and is of the purest white marble. It shines so dazzlingly in the sun that you can scarcely look at it except in the morning or evening. Every part is inlaid with the most exquisite designs in marble of different colors, the finish being so perfect that the entire building may be said to resemble in the delicacy of its workmanship one of those Chinese caskets of ivory and ebony which are now so common in Europe and America.

WOMEN NOT THE CAUSE

SHARP REPLIES TO CRITICS ON HIGH LIVING PROBLEM.

Emphatic Denial That Present Cost of Living Is Due to Carelessness and Extravagance.

All over the city, among housekeepers and women prominent in club and social life, expression of opinion from J. J. Hill, the railroad man, and Archbishop Ireland, fixing the blame for the cost of high prices in living commodities, caused no end of consternation and emphatic denial.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, president of the Consumers' league—one of the best informed women on economic subjects in the country—said: "It's the old story, dating back to Adam, which makes women responsible for all the misery in the world, of every variety and sort. Talk about the weaker sex. Is there a better answer to which is the stronger sex than when such men as J. J. Hill and Archbishop Ireland get up and put the blame upon the shoulders of women? If women are not the stronger, how is it that prices have gone down in the last few days just because women have got busy and put a boycott upon meat and other trust-ruled commodities. That's the best answer to what women can do. She surely has not been instrumental in building up the trusts, but now that they have shown their selfishness so boldly it has been up to her to protest, and the consequence is already seen in the fall in prices of eggs, butter and meat. I will quote from a letter sent to me by a prominent western woman conversant with economic conditions. 'Instead of women being the cause of high prices let J. J. take his share of the blame. It is heartbreaking,' my informant writes, 'to see the long line of good farmers and fruit men I knew before the consolidation of the railroad lines, who were prosperous, but who are now bankrupt or making the scantiest livings. If the United States government owned one-half of the railroad lines and one-half of the cold storage plants and receiving facilities for farm products, such high prices would be impossible.' This woman has studied conditions and has hit the nail on the head. The trouble with high prices of food products is not with women—the housewife—but with the J. J. Hills and men of his type—men who are in combines to take bread out of the mouths of widows and orphans."

Mrs. Emma Erskine Hahn, president of the Town and Country league, said: "I am a practical farmer. It is shameful to blame women and their neglect of marketing, for the high price of foods. Mr. Hill knows better than any other man in the United States that such a statement is absurd, yet he is wise enough to try and get somebody else to believe it. The fault is not with the farmer. I am a farmer and I know. Do you tell me that it is the farmer's fault when I, for instance, sell eggs for 25 and 30 cents a dozen and have to pay for those same eggs in the New York market 50 and 60 cents? Do you think it is the farmer's fault when I, as a farmer, sell apples at $1 a barrel and when I want apples in New York must pay four, five and six dollars a barrel? Do you think it is the farmer's fault when I, as a farmer, sell eggs in the spring, when the hens are laying plentifully, at 15 and 20 cents a dozen to the commission man who puts them in cold storage and after a time sells them to me and other consumers as 'fresh-laid eggs' at 50 and 60 cents a dozen? Well, that is what happens."

Mrs. Julia H. Vantine Moody, prominent member of eight New York clubs, said: "Mr. Hill is right in a measure when he says that women are cheated when they market over the 'phone. He is wrong when he says all women do that, for they do not. The grocer and butcher, when they find one of their customers telephones in her orders, take advantage of the fact every time. They send inferior stuff oft times and surely make a point of sending the higher of two-priced articles. Sometimes the careful housewife doing her own marketing can pick up bargains in lettuce heads and other vegetables, but the grocer will not send those things to her if she rings up over the phone. However, there are deeper reasons for the high cost of living than woman's carelessness in marketing. Mr. Hill and Archbishop Ireland must be aware of it."

Mrs. William Grant Brown, president of the West End Woman's Republican club, said: "J. J. Hill is foolish when he says that women have forgotten the art of housekeeping and managing. That is a hobby of mine, for I do not believe a woman can ever be a success outside of the home unless she is a success in it. Most of the women I know do their own marketing. Go out in the city markets early any morning, and see how many fashionable women are there trying to get bargains, which in those days of trusts and Hill combinations is truly a hard thing to do. Women are doing everything in their power to overcome the effects of high prices in living, and they are sacrificing themselves far more than men. To say they are responsible, through their careless disregard of the domestic virtues for high food prices, is a man's excuse."—New York American.

FARMS AND FOOD.

Agriculture Must Produce More from Every Acre Cultivated.

The relation of the increased cost of living to the necessity of increasing the production of farm lands was discussed by Raymond A. Pearson, state commissioner of agriculture and president of the New York State Agricultural society, at a meeting of the society in Albany. He said: "The public is becoming aroused to the fact that consumption has nearly overtaken production. It is strange that so little interest in this matter should have been shown until the changed conditions were actually upon us and evidenced by a noticeable shortage of food commodities and corresponding increase of market values. Manufacturers, railroad officers, businessmen—all who must buy what they eat—are demanding greater production of agricultural products. Where the new conditions are well understood and intelligently met, as they are by a good number of farmers right now, it is observed that cheap lands soon become valuable and, still more, the farm homes that were unattractive are transformed into comfortable, happy homes. Our land is not worn out. The yields of agricultural products per acre in this state are not decreasing. Census figures and estimates show that the present rate of yield compares well with the yields of former years in this state and with yields of the present day in most other states, and in some crop increases are shown. But the fact remains that yields per acre are small as compared with what they could be made, and total yields are far too small, showing some decreases."

Langley Deserves Honors.

No one will begrudge the Wright brothers a proper financial return for their great achievements in aerial navigation, but we must not forget there are others. Inventions like theirs do not spring Minerva-like, full-fledged and complete, from the mind of any man. They are the result of growth, or of what science calls "progressive increment," little by little being added until finally success is attained. But, as a rule, the men who contribute most to the final result are the least known to the public. It was only the other day that the war department at Washington issued a report containing a warm tribute to the late Secretary Langley of the Smithsonian institute, for his work in this field. To him, more than to any other man in this country or abroad, the development of aerial navigation was said to be due, yet his results were only a few mathematical formulae, bristling with x's and z's and all kinds of queer signs, utterly unintelligible to nine men in ten. Forbidding as these formulae seem, they form the solid base upon which the whole superstructure rests. Therefore, while we honor the Wrights, let us honor the others also.—New York American.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF COPPER.

Daniel Guggenheim, Prominent in Copper Industry, Recommends It.

The views of Daniel Guggenheim, president of the American Smelting and Refining company, relative to government regulation of the copper market, have attracted considerable attention. Mr. Guggenheim bases his views on the demoralization not only in the business of mining copper, but among those interests which use manufactured copper in their processes, incident upon fluctuations from 25 cents a pound for copper to 12 cents a pound. Mining, he says, is a hazardous enterprise, requiring under modern conditions very large outlays of capital, and in need, more than any other industry, of a stable market. Stability, he believes, can be obtained by federal regulation.

"I deprecate all unnecessary interference with business on the part of the government," says Mr. Guggenheim, "yet I appreciate the necessity for it and can not but admire the result which has been obtained by the German government in its effort to foster German commerce. Many articles of German production, like our own production of copper, are largely exported and the German government has taken a very lively interest in so regulating the production and sale of such articles as to bring about the full return to the empire warranted it by the economic situation. The price of copper metal should not be a matter of speculation, but our aim seems to be to sell our products to European consumers at panic prices. The people of the United States are throwing away millions of dollars every year and wasting the mineral resources of their country by bad economic policy. Some means must be devised whereby this unsatisfactory condition may be done away with."

THE POPE MAY JOIN.

Plans for the Pilgrimage of the Knights of Columbus.

Pope Pius X. may become a member of the Knights of Columbus. Precedent for such a step is given by pointing to his enrollment about a year ago in the ancient Roman Academy of the Arcadi. The clerical and lay members of the Knights of Columbus may be joyous should the Pope become a knight. It is believed he will announce his position at a special audience he will give to a pilgrim band composed of knights and their families next summer. The pilgrimage may be led by the incorporators of the society—William M. Geary, Daniel Colwell and Dr. M. C. O'Connor—and by Rev. P. J. McGinney, brother of its founder. After the audience with Pope Pius the knights will have the privilege of viewing the Vatican's beautiful gardens and art gallery. In the Sistine chapel they will see the works of masters that adorn its walls. In St. Peter's special services will be held for the pilgrims from America. Mgr. Kennedy, rector of the American college in Rome, will bid the pilgrims welcome there, and they will greet the American students in their summer retreat just outside the city. At the audience with Pope Pius the knights will present to him a substantial purse and an illuminated address conveying the greetings of the society. The travelers will have a whole section of seats at the Passion play in Oberammergau. In Genoa the pilgrims will be entertained by the faculty of the College Brignoli Sal.—New York World.

Thumb Mark Signatures by Indians.

Orders have been issued to the agents in the field of the Indian service to require thumb mark signatures by Indians who are not able to write.

Thumb mark signatures are now required on all checks, receipts and other official papers, which were formerly signed by a crossmark by Indians and others. The impression is to be made with the right thumb placed after the names instead of the cross mark as heretofore. The thumb mark is then witnessed to make the identification certain and thus be an infallible method of identification in case of dispute or attempted fraud.

This was first done in the Indian service in 1905, when the system was adopted as evidence of the authenticity of written agreements with Indians, the thumb print of the signers being required in addition to their signatures or their marks. The system now includes the entire business of the department.—Chemawa Cor. Portland Oregonian.

Bogus "Lord Ashburton."

Charles F. Richards, the bogus "Lord Ashburton," was discharged in the Tombs court at New York on a charge of attempted grand larceny. Detectives McConville and Nelson alleged that Richards tried to sell worthless stock to Lola Estelle for $7500, but Magistrate House decided the evidence was not sufficient. Richards was rearrested. If Judge Mulqueen is satisfied he has violated the terms of parole on an old suspended sentence he will be sent to state prison practically for life, as he is 71 years old.

Valuable Taxicab Cargo.

The chauffeur of a taxi who drove through Pittsburg's streets recently might have manipulated his meter to register 3,000,000 miles, and even then not have exhausted the "fare" he carried. Inside the car was $1,500,000 in cash and securities of the Fourth National Bank of Western Pennsylvania. The cashier, three tellers and a bookkeeper, armed with revolvers, kept guard during the removal of the treasure.

Pertinacity Causes Death.

The druggists of Provo, Utah, having entered into an agreement among themselves neither to sell nor give away liquor for sixty days, T. J. Smith was unable to procure whisky or brandy declared by a physician to be necessary to save the life of Smith's 2-year-old son. As a result the child died from pneumonia. The prescription which the apothecaries refused to fill was indorsed by the president of the city council.

"Listen at Him."

"Father's trip abroad did him so much good," said the self-made man's daughter. "He looks better, feels better, and as for appetite—honestly, it would do your heart good to hear him eat!"—Everybody's.

FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

If the last year's beaver hat seems too large, it can be cut down with the scissors to the desired size. The jagged edge is then pulled out with a needle to restore its fluffiness.

A girl who wishes to keep her throat white should use a simple bleach daily. For, once a yellow brownish discoloration appears on the skin, a preparation with strength is required to bleach it, and in restoring the natural whiteness the skin may become dry, a condition that may be rectified by the application of grease, but should be avoided when possible.

Such a mixture can be made from a wineglassful of lemon juice, a pint of rain or soft water, and three drops of attar of roses and will be effective. Rosewater is better than plain water, but it makes the lotion more expensive. This liquid is to be put on the neck and throat and wiped off gently, but not thoroughly. If the neck is treated with this regularly, night and morning, there will be little chance for the development of an unsightly yellow line.

If the discoloration already shows, a strong solution of benzoin may act as a bleach. For this purpose add one ounce of tincture of benzoin to one-half pint of alcohol. If this be used night and morning it may obliterate the mark.

Nothing will make the throat and neck lose their roundness and whiteness so quickly as wearing tight collars, for they partly stop the circulation and starve or paralyze the tissues, and flabbiness and a generally yellow appearance are inevitable. Nourishment is as necessary to the skin as to the body, and the throat must not be starved if a woman expects to preserve a youthful appearance.

There is no more effective treatment than to rub a little cold cream into the throat, and especially into that part of it directly under the chin, where age first shows by stringiness of the flesh. This condition may not appear until a woman is middle-aged, and yet it is fairly common to see a woman of 35 whose throat looks like that of a woman of 50.

Paris enjoys a reputation for being afflicted more than any other city with shoplifters. In this fashion worshipping capital women appear to be so fond of self-adornment that, once within arm's length of a yard of silk, a buckle or a brooch, they are seized with an overwhelming desire to possess it. If they are honest and cannot afford to buy the article, they spurn the temptation to get it otherwise and pass on wiping the perspiration from their foreheads. But if they are neither honest nor solvent they watch for an opportunity to slip the treasure into a pocket or bag.

People who have an enthusiasm for mending say that it is really a form of embroidery, and that most of the art stitches can be utilized in this sort of work at one time or another. Like embroidery, too, they say mending should be done in leisure hours.

Dainty little baskets or boxes of nuts and harmless sweets are expected by the inmates of a certain ward in one of the hospitals every time the day for a certain woman's visits roll around. And the ingenuity that the woman displays in the arrangement of the simple little gifts is held to be nothing short of genius by the patients and nurses of the wards where she is known. Mat board that is furnished by stationers in the most fascinating colors is folded and pinned by paper clips into all sorts of odd baskets, boxes and receptacles. Some of the shapes were learned from the small kindergartner of the family, and caterers' and confectioners' windows have furnished no end of inspiration.

The packages are filled with stuffed dates and figs, nut and fruit confections and chocolates where they are allowed. The expense is trifling, and as one woman said, "Everybody who receives one of them feels as if she had got something, whereas an ordinary paper parcel with the same contents would have been forgotten as soon as the contents had disappeared. Cardboard colors are very limited but the mat board, which costs little if any more, comes in a great variety of shades. The woman's family all contribute to the labor and expense entailed.

Few housekeepers know to what excellent use the glass jars in which sliced bacon, marmalade and similar foodstuffs come, can be put. For keeping dry groceries and other foodstuffs they are of the greatest help, and in cooking one housekeeper, at least, has found them invaluable. She always uses them when steaming a pudding or brown bread. She likes the shape of the loaf and finds that it is a convenience to be able to tell how nearly done the contents are, without lifting the cover. Then, too, a tin mold, unless it is seamless, will often leave an unsightly ridge on the contents when cooked. With the glass mold, this danger is entirely done away with.

Furs must be selected with regard to the age of the wearer, as well as with thought for style and becomingness. For instance, chinchilla is a skin known as babies' and old ladies' furs, while the dainty white and pretty blue grays are considered appropriate for the pink and white maiden and the youthful-looking matron. But it is the large army of women between these ages who frequently find the problem of selecting furs difficult, especially when the pelts are sold at bargains, as is the case at this season of the year.

Nowadays a white or silver haired old or middle-aged woman with fair complexion, which generally accompanies white hair, may take apparently ten years from her age if her furs are sealskin; while the iron-gray-haired, sallow-skinned woman would look her worst in this pelt. By contrast with the gloss of the fur her hair would become dull and rusty, while wrinkles in the sallow skin would show more decidedly.

This latter-type woman should select mink, marten or any of the brown furs.

The woman who has been fair in her youth can wear gray and gray blue furs, black furs, ermine and sealskin.

Fancy muffs are not forbidden, but good sense will prompt the choice of handsome ribbon bows or passementerie, instead of chiffon or lace, as a combination with the fur.

Persian lamb tirmmed with shirred satin and ribbon bows makes an attractive muff, and the neckpiece may be arranged to match. This combination of ribbon makes it possible to bring a small old-fashioned muff up to date, for muffs are large this year.

The stole scarf is becoming to the middle-aged woman, who is not tall, and flat effects on the shoulders will always be the best possible choice for the stout, short-necked woman. She, too, must eschew long-haired furs, no matter how much she wants them.

"How do I manage to keep my flowers so long?" said a woman. "Well, in the first place, I clip the stems and change the water daily. Then as the flowers begin to droop, I add a pinch of plain baking soda to the water, which by the way, should be tepid. This seems to revive the most delicate flowers wonderfully."

With a fireless cooker and a knowledge of the possibilities in inexpensive cuts of meat, a woman may pretty nearly snap her fingers at the soaring butcher's bill. Chuck, flank or round pieces if boiled long and slowly enough to make them tender, are as delicious as the finer cuts, and sometimes more nourishing. With the fireless cooker, length of time is necessary, and this is what the best cooks say is needed for tough meats. The meat is first boiled for twenty minutes or half an hour over the gas or coal fire in order to heat it through to the center. It is then put boiling into the cooker, packed tight and left for fully twice as long a time as would be needed on the ordinary stove.

A practical and also an attractive garment is the overblouse. Chiffon, net or mousseline de soie is frequently used for these charming accessories, by means of which an otherwise simple gown may be transformed into one quite dressy.

The overblouse, first of all, must be full. Sometimes the material is accordion plaited; sometimes simply shirred or gathered at the collar and shoulder seams, while again it may be carefully laid in plaits. If the garment is cut high, it comes just to the lower edge of the waist collar, and is finished as simply as possible, a little bandwork, perhaps, or some beaded passementerie, or a fold of satin, defining the line of demarkation. The sleeves vary in length, sometimes extending only to the elbow, and again much below it. The sleeves of the waist, however, extend quite to the wrist. The overblouse is finished in the same way as about the neck.

Usually the overblouse fastens in the back, but this does not prevent there being a simulated opening in front or a little to one side, finished with one of the extremely dainty frills so much in vogue now.

If the overblouse is cut low at the neck, either square or round, it may be finished more elaborately. When cut low, it is not necessary to have the garment open, for it may be slipped over the head with ease. This makes a garment exceedingly simple to slip on.

The overblouse of a diaphanous material is extremely effective when worn over some of the richly colored figured material or one of the changeable silks. Such an overblouse in black is worn over a white or light colored silk waist. A black skirt completes the costume.

An adaptation of the overblouse is a good deal worn with the tailored suit. The overblouse is made of a soft silk, the same shade as the cloth of the suit, the neck and sleeves being finished with bandings of the cloth. These bands may be as rich in handwork as one wishes, sequins and jet being much used. The waist over which this is worn is of net, all-over lace or some similar material.

"I have learned a simply way of keeping the tips of my black gloves from growing purple or gray," said a practical woman, "and so far my attempts have been successful. Yes, I know a paste comes for the purpose, but this expedient of mine requires no outlay but a few minutes of time. I simply take a cork and char it a moment in the gas. Then I touch the glove finger needing attention with a bit of olive oil rub the cork over it, and in a moment wipe it just as dry as I can with a piece of tissue paper. It is astonishing how long this black remains and yet it will not leave a telltale mark."

"No government in its senses would ever yield to the ill directed force of a minority," is what Mrs. Philip Snowden, the English suffragist, who arrived on the Carmania to lecture in New York, said to a Tribune reporter, in answer to a question about the militant suffragettes: "I'm dead against this lawlessness," she went on. "Understand, I don't impugn the motives of the militant section. Their motives are pure and their spirits are brave. But Mrs. Pankhurst's organization includes many young people who are more enthusiastic than wise. The organization to which I belong—the National Union of Woman Suffrage societies, which never was militant and never will be—includes people who are more developed. I know," Mrs. Snowden added, "that is a general idea that the suffrage movement in England is all militant, but it isn't by any means."

When Mrs. Snowden was told that Mrs. Pankhurst said the militants never threw stones where they would hurt anybody she smiled and shook her head. "In Birmingham," she said, "I saw tiles torn off the roofs by them and thrown upon the people below, and—I object to innocent people being maimed. Under no circumstances can indiscriminate stone throwing be justified. We mustn't win by a crime, though," she added hastily, "up to the time I left England they had committed no crime. Their motives are pure, but they are obsessed."

Many women who saw the pretty little "slavey" in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" in New York, have adopted the cap she wears in the uniforms of their housemaids. It is cut like a dressing cap, with a large puffy crown of dotted mull and a little lace-edged ruffle that leaves a narrow fringe of hair to frame the face. The cap fastens with an elastic pulled through a heading on the ruffle.

Rich neckties may be made on silk, in darned stitch, but they are for the man with a leaning toward the curious in ties. Don't thrust them upon even the brother of plainer taste; they are too beautiful to be wasted.

Quite evidently a cast-off tie has served as pattern and as model; the construction and workmanship are perfect.

The background material is soft, heavy armure silk, with a curious novelty weave resembling the surface of huckabuck linen toweling.

The darning, which runs across the tie, has been worked through the loose stitch in the weave before the tie has been made up.

This gives the appearance of rich silk of brocade effect and not that homemade or needlework look which man naturally scorns.

The colors mean much in the final and manly aspect, and should be chosen with a view to the selection of the man of taste.

The children will like sandwiches which are spread with fig paste and sprinkled with ground peanuts. The figs are boiled until they can be mashed into a paste and are then seasoned lightly with lemon juice.

A most desirable boiled paste is made in the following way for all sorts of fancy work, involving the gluing of linen, crepe, silk, poplin, cretonne or chintz, with pasteboard or light weight wood.

The ingredients are gluten flour, alum and water.

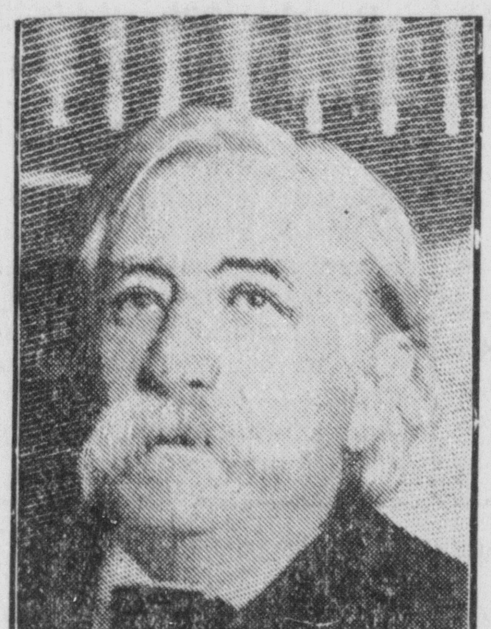
To one cup of gluten, or whole wheat, flour add one cup of cold water, and mix them well together. Then add two or three cups of boiling water, stirred slowly in. Boil, and stir five minutes, or until it clarifies; and then add one teaspoonful of powdered alum dissolved in cold water. This glue will keep for a week or more if put in a jar or bowl without a lid. To cover it is to sour it.

Shredded chicken dressed lightly with mayonnaise and served in little French rolls is popular at afternoon teas.

For the cream pancakes made by French chefs, whip the whites of two eggs and the yolks of three separately, turn in with them three-quarters of a cupful of cream, butter the size of an egg, a tablespoonful of sugar, and flour to make a batter that will pour. Fry the cakes on a griddle, spread with butter and jam and roll them up.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

IRA REMSEN, president of Johns Hopkins university, was born in New York city, February 10, 1846, being descended from one of the early Dutch families that settled the New Netherlands. After graduating from the College of the City of New York in 1865, he studied medicine with a view to becoming a physician, but soon gave it up for the study of chemistry. He spent several years in Germany studying under the most celebrated chemists of Berlin, Munich and Gottingen. Upon his return to the United States in 1872 he became assistant professor of chemistry at Williams college. In 1876 he joined the faculty of Johns Hopkins university and has ever since remained with that institution. In 1889 he was made acting president and upon the resignation of President Gilman two years later Dr. Remsen was made president of the university. He is regarded as one of the foremost American authorities on chemistry and in recognition of his teachings and writings on this subject he has received honorary degrees from many prominent colleges and universities.

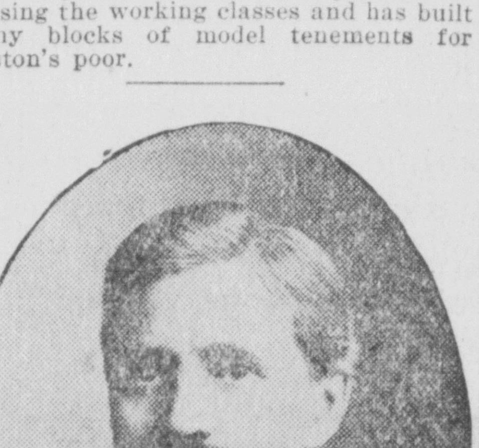


MELVILE W. FULLER, chief justice of the United States, was born in Augusta, Me., February 11, 1833, and was educated at Bowdoin college and the Harvard law school. For a year after he was admitted to the bar he practiced in Augusta. In 1856 he removed to Chicago, where he soon attained prominence at the bar. He was a member of the Illinois state constitutional convention in 1862, and served in the state Legislature from 1863 to 1865. He was something of a local leader among Chicago Democrats and served as a delegate to several of the national conventions of his party. He was appointed Chief Justice by President Cleveland and was sworn into office October 8, 1888. Although he has been eligible for retirement for seven years, the chief justice, so far as his closest friends know, has at no time since he reached the age of 70, seriously considered taking advantage of the privilege.

EARL CAWDOR, one of the prominent participants in the recent British election campaign on the Unionist side, was born February 13, 1847, the eldest son of the second Earl of Cawdor. He entered the House of Commons at the age of 27, and soon attracted attention by his bright speeches and sound common sense. In 1880 he was made a member of the ecclesiastical commissioners, and from 1886 to 1893 was honorary commissioner of lunacy. He held a seat in the House of Commons from 1874 to 1885, and after that fought some determined but unsuccessful battles in the constituencies. He was first lord of the admiralty during the latter days of the Balfour administration. Since 1895, as chairman of the Great Western Railway company, Earl Cawdor has occupied a prominent place in the English financial and industrial world.

ABRAHAM PIATT ANDREW, JR., director of the United States mint, was born in Laporte, Ind., February 12, 1873, and received his early education in a private school in New Jersey. Later he studied at Harvard and in Berlin and Paris. In 1890 he became an instructor in the department of economics at Harvard and three years later was made assistant professor of the department. His work attracted the attention of the government officials at Washington, and in 1908 he was selected as an expert adviser to the national monetary commission. In order to perform this work Prof. Andrew was given a two years' leave of absence from his duties at Harvard. Last summer he went abroad with the members of the commission for the purpose of studying the banking laws and financial customs of European countries. Soon after his return he was appointed director of the mint.

EDWIN GINN, the Boston publisher who recently offered $50,000 a year to help toward securing international peace and disarmament of nations, was born in Orlando, Me., February 14, 1838, and was educated at Tufts college. A few years after his graduation from college he started upon his career as a publisher of school books and in the course of time his publishing house became the largest of its kind in the world. Mr. Ginn, besides being identified with the movement for international peace, has done much to promote better conditions between labor and capital. He is also especially interested in the problem of housing the working classes and has built many blocks of model tenements for Boston's poor.



ALBERT BAIRD CUMMINS, United States senator from Iowa and the originator of the "Iowa idea" in regards to the tariff question, was born in Carmichaels, Pa., February 15, 1850, and received his early education in an academy at Waynesburg. After being admitted to the bar he located in Des Moines, Ia., and began the practice of law. His first public office was as a member of the state Legislature. He took an independent stand in politics and from the first waged vigorous war on the Republican organization that had long been in control of affairs in Iowa. In 1901, following a sensational campaign, Mr. Cummins was elected governor. He served his first term and was renominated and re-elected. Under his administration the reform idea gained great headway in Iowa. As a candidate for a third term Gov. Cummins again swept the state. His election to the United States Senate came in 1908, when he was chosen to serve out the unexpired term of Senator Allison. In January, 1909, he was re-elected for the full term.

PROF. ERNST HEINRICH HAECKEL, whose fame as a naturalist is world-wide, was born in Potsdam, February 16, 1834, and was educated under the direction of eminent professors of Berlin, Wurzburg and other German seats of learning. He became professor of zoology in the University of Jena in 1862, and continued to occupy that position until his voluntary retirement last year on the occasion of his seventy-fifth birthday. Prof. Haeckel is known as the most prominent defender of the doctrine of abiogenesis, the theory that life generated spontaneously on this planet, as opposed to the creational theory of life. His defense of spontaneous generation has brought him into conflict with savants and ministers of all races and he has engaged in many polemics with those who oppose his ideas. He is the father of the monastic philosophy of today and his books are read by thousands in Europe. Many of them have been translated into the English language. Since his retirement from the University of Jena Prof. Haeckel has given the most of his time to his phylogenetic museum, which is devoted to the history of genealogical development.

JAMES BURTON REYNOLDS, a member of the commission appointed some time ago by President Taft to study the tariff problem, was born in Saratoga, N. Y., February 17, 1870. He was educated at Glens Falls academy and Dartmouth college being graduated from the latter with honors in 1890. For several years following he was engaged in newspaper work in Boston. In this connection he became well acquainted with public men, and in 1896 was made executive clerk of the Massachusetts state Republican committee, serving in this capacity for eight years. In 1905 he was made assistant secretary of the treasury, and later was given charge of the customs business of the country. In 1907 he was appointed chairman of a commission to go abroad and arrange customs matters between the United States and various European countries. This led to his later appointment as a member of the permanent tariff board.

ROOSEVELT'S POPULARITY.

It Draws Out a Good Many Funny Propositions.

A government official just returned from Nairobi, where he met Col. Roosevelt, is A. B. Baker, assistant director of the National Zoological park, who assembled a fine collection of animals. In an interview Mr. Baker said: "The day I got to Nairobi I saw Col. Roosevelt drive by in a carriage wearing a well worn khaki suit and a wide-brimmed felt hat. He had come in from the wilds for a rest. Kermit Roosevelt told me his father wanted me to take tea with him. I found that the Colonel carried less weight than when he left Washington and looked as hard as nails. His skin was about the color of saddle leather.

Col. Roosevelt said he thought he had discovered, while President, every type of folly the American people were capable of, but he had discovered a new one since he had been in Africa. The proprietor of every small zoo in America had written, asking him to send a specimen. Anything would do, from a field mouse to a tiger. The richest letter he had, the Colonel added, came from a society of hunters in New York. The members wanted to give him a dinner upon his return, the secretary had written, and would he please pickle, preserve or otherwise keep in condition a piece of meat from every sort of animal he had killed, so they could have them all for the dinner? 'It looks as if they want me to give them a dinner, instead of letting them give me one,' was Col. Roosevelt's concluding remark. "While in Nairobi I saw three wagonloads of skins and skeletons collected by the Roosevelt party going to the warehouse. I heard that in one of the crocodiles they killed an arm and a leg of a native had been found."

CAUSE OF LOWER PAY.

Why Women Teachers Receive Smaller Salaries Than Men.

Women teachers in the New York schools who are demanding equal pay, and their sympathizers, have overlooked one important fact. It is not, as recently pointed out in a mayor's message, that equalizing the salaries of men and women teachers would cost the city annually $7,837,662.01 if carried out only in those grades where both sexes are now employed, or $11,426,501.88 if carried out throughout the whole system. The monetary question is one for debate, but is not an insuperable objection. The real reason for the difference in the salaries of men and women teachers is the inexorable law of demand and supply. One thousand dollars a year, with three months' vacation each year, will attract a far greater number of women well enough educated to teach than it will men similarly equipped. More avenues of profitable employment are open to the educated man than to the educated woman, and the supply of good men teachers is correspondingly less. A woman teaches because she prefers it to some other less sheltered and more strenuous and hazardous occupation. A man teaches generally because he has been unable to find any other congenial employment. What New York needs most is not equal pay for men and women teachers but the best teachers available for all grades, be they men or women and cost what they may.—J. A. W., in New York World.

Monument to Indian Woman.

The women of North Dakota are about to erect a monument in front of the capitol building at Bismarck, in honor of Sakajawea (Bird-woman), the Shoshone guide of Lewis and Clark across the Rocky mountains in 1804, says William E. Curtis in the Chicago Record-Herald. There is already a beautiful statue of this heroine in the park at Portland, Ore., made by a Chicago woman artist, with funds raised through the efforts of Mrs. Eva Emery Dye and others, at the time of the Portland exposition.

Tailors Visit Taft.

About one hundred ladies' tailors went to the wihte house recently. President Taft told them it was a great thing that Americans have become so prominent in originating styles of clothes, and added that he might drop in some evening. The tailors all hurried back to their exhibits with visions of a large man in a sweater, closely followed by a military aid, strolling into the show to see what is de riguer.

SPRING 1910

Special Easter Week Sale of New Spring Suits, Coats, Skirts and Waists.

We place on sale for Easter week a large special shipment of Ladies' and Misses' Newest Spring Suits and Coats, representing the season's most advanced styles.

These Suits are offered at a special price for Easter Week Only.

This timely opportunity should be taken advantage of by all who desire to make a substantial saving in their Spring purchase.

Regular $12.50 and $15 Spring Suit, Easter week, only

$10.00

Crisp with newness, we place on sale these elegant Spring Suits, made of the best all-wool materials, serges, diagonals and home spuns, in all the newest shades and black. Every new style is shown.

Regular $20 and $22.50 latest Spring Suit, Easter week, only

$15.00

The most beautiful line of ladies' and misses' fine Coat Suits, in all the new weaves and colors. Coats are of the new fashionable lengths, lined with fine silk taffeta or satin. Skirts have all the latest touches of fashion. The suits are superbly made, guaranteed to equal any $20 or $22.50 suits sold anywhere.

Regular $5.00 and $6.50 Covert Coat, for Easter week, only

$3.98 and $4.98

This morning we received a large shipment, which has been delayed, by one of the largest manufacturers in the east, Covert Coats, of the latest cut and type, handsomely tailored, elegant cloth. At this special price for Easter week they won't last long.

A special sale of Seperate Skirts for Easter week

$2.98 and $4.98

One lot of about fifty skirts, voile or panama, black or colored, the newest cut at $2 98; $4.98 will buy this week a choice line of skirts in panama, voile and fancies, the newest cut, fine tailored, actual worth from $6.50 to $7.50.

A Waist sale for Easter week, including taffeta, messaline and net waists. $4.50 waists for Easter week, only

$2.98

Easter Gloves

in all the leading shades, cotton, silk or kid. We have the exclusive agency for the celebrated Kayser Silk Glove in all its lengths as well as its beautiful colors.

Easter Neckwear

in an abundance of variety. Embroideried collars at 10c, 15c. Jabots of the latest style, small Irish point lace bows, dutch collar and cuff sets at all prices.

Easter Millinery.

Our splendid showing of fine Millinery has again proven to the critical shopper that we are showing everything of the newest and latest in Millinery. We have hundreds of models which are copied daily from the most original foreign styles, at modest prices, in our work room.

GOLD MINE DEPT. STORE

RICHART

is the place to get your Easter Shoes and Oxfords. We lead in snap, style, workmanship, good wear and in bottom prices. We can please you all. Come and try us.

RICHART

Opposite Interurban Station, Seymour

VETERINARY SURGEON

I will open an office on April 1st in Seymour at Hopewell's Brick Livery Barn for the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery. Calls answered day or night. Phone, Old or New, 226.

H. F. BROWN

The man was bashful—she was sweet;
Each time he tried to tell he stopped;
Until she brought this fragrant treat,
He took a swallow—then he popped.

Black Cross Coffee

SOLD AT

BRAND'S GROCERY

Advertise in The REPUBLICAN. It PAYS

HE REPUBLICAN

AY C. SMITH } Editors and Publishers
DW. A. REMY }

Entered at the Seymour, Indiana Postoffice as Second-class Matter.

DAILY

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 25
One Month	45
One Week	10

WEEKLY

One Year in Advance	$1 00

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1910

TERSE TELEGRAMS

The Hocking Valley system has been partitioned between the Lake Shore and the Chesapeake & Ohio.

Two negroes were lynched at Marion, Ark., for having participated in a jail delivery in which thirteen persons made their escape.

Advices from Dawson say upward of 100 Indians of the Dogrib nation have this winter perished of starvation at Great Slave lake.

Turkey has placed a naval contract amounting to about £5,000,000 in England. The contract calls for two battleships and a cruiser.

Eczema—A Germ Disease Can Now Be Cured.

The Medical profession is all agreed that ECZEMA is a germ disease, but the thing that has baffled them is to find some remedy that will get to the germ and destroy them.

Zemo, the clean, external treatment has solved this difficulty by drawing the germs to the surface of the skin and destroying the germ life that causes diseases. The whole method of treatment and cure by ZEMO is explained in destroying the germ life that causes the sued by the makers of ZEMO. It tells how to cure yourself at home of Eczema, Blackheads, Pimples, Dandruff, and all diseases of the skin and scalp. Call at A. J. Pellens' Drug Store for Booklet and learn more about this clean, simple remedy that is now recognized the treatment for all diseases of the skin and scalp.

Mrs. M. F. Bottorff and daughter, Miss Nannie, went to Martinsville this morning to spend some time for the benefit of Mrs. Bottorff's health.

Howard Rider was here from Crothersville this afternoon.

REPUBLICAN Want Ads. Pay

THE DATE OF EASTER.

Council of Nice in 325 A. D. Declared When Easter Should Occur.

Because of the fact that Easter is a movable festival, being controlled by certain conditions of the moon. It may be celebrated any time between March 22 and April 25. It occurs this year March 27 and in 1886 Easter fell upon its latest date, which will not occur again until 1943. In 1818 Easter occurred on March 22, which will not happen again until some time in the twenty-first century.

Although Easter had originally nothing to do with the resurrection of Christ and being purely a pagan festival in honor of the goddess of the moon, yet Easter Sunday began to be observed to commemorate the raising of Christ from the dead the first century after Christ died. In fact, Easter became a Christian festival for the first time in the year 68.

Although the records showing the exact date of crucifixion and resurrection had been lost, it was remembered that the Saviour had been crucified dur-Passover week.

Then there arose contention or difference of opinion in the Christian church as to when this festival should be held. The churches of Asia Minor celebrated Easter on the same day on which the Jews observed the Passover, or on the fourteenth day of the first month Nizan. which always began with the turn of the moon, corresponding to our March. The followers of the Jewish chronology were called Quartodecimans, because they kept Easter on the fourteenth day after the appearance of the moon.

According to this method the crucifixion would not always be celebrated on a Friday, nor the resurrection on a Sunday, hence there would be no Good Friday nor Easter Sunday. The Western churches, however, observed the anniversary on the Sunday following the first Passover day.

But this difference in custom was settled in 325 A. D., when the Council of Nice, summoned partially for this purpose by Emperor Constantine, passed a resolution for the old Jewish custom to be abandoned. This Council declared that Easter Sunday should be observed on the first Sunday after the full moon occurring on or next after the twenty-first of March. Should the full moon fall on a Sunday, the Sunday after is Easter Sunday. The reason for this arrangement was that March 21 is very near the date of the vernal equinox, and tradition has it that this equinox occurred immediately before the crucifixion.

AFTER INSANITARY BAKERIES.

Following an investigation of bakeries in Indianapolis, which revealed insanitary conditions and gross violation of the state pure food laws, State Food and Drug Commissioner H. E. Barnard has directed that a statewide campaign against insanitary bakeries, hotel and restaurant kitchens be instituted at once and that vigorous prosecutions follow all instances of law violations not remedied immediately.

The investigation of conditions has been made in many cities of the state. Inspectors' reports show that no food manufacturing establishments are more insanitary than some bakeshops, with hotel and restaurant kitchens a close second. The reports state that bakers have not conformed to the laws and have ignored the instructions until a prosecution will be necessary in many cases.

Meetings of bakers in the cities and towns will be called and representatives of the state and city health departments will speak and offer suggestions and directions for betterment of sanitary conditions.

An effort will be made to win the cooperation of the bakers and inn keepers before any action is taken against them in the courts. If prosecution does not better the conditions orders will be obtained to close the persistent law violaters' places of business.

DOESN'T ACCOUNT FOR IT

Mysterious Accident to Indianapolis Man Not Explained.

Indianapolis, March 21.—E. J. Bell, a carpenter who resides on Victoria street, had his hand torn off with dynamite early Sunday morning, but refuses to give any explanation of the accident. When the ambulance reached Bell there were several men with him, but they immediately disappeared. Bell refused to tell the names of his companions, or anything to clear up the mystery. Structures on which non-union labor was employed were dynamited here a short time ago, and the police are trying to find out if Bell's injuries are in any way related to the use of dynamite by organized labor.

Inheritance and environment are not only realities, but are the most important elements of the everyday life. The thought of yesterday fixes the tendency of today. The conditions of today are the background against which every life is projected. — Albion W. Tourgee.

P. C. Pullis and Earl Pullis, of Hymera, were in this city Sunday evening.

William Surrenkamp, of near Sauers, was in the city Saturday afternoon.

TAKE IT IN TIME.

Just as Scores of Seymour People Have

Waiting doesn't pay.

If you neglect the aching back.

Urinary troubles and diabetes surely follow.

Doan's Kidney Pills relieve backache.

Cure every kidney ill.

Many people in this locality recommend Doan's Kidney Pills.

Here's one case:

B. J. Robbins, Main Street, Brownstown, Ind., says: "For thirty years I suffered from kidney trouble. My kidneys were disordered and the secretions from these organs became too frequent in passage at times, while again scanty and painful. I also had severe pains across my hips and my back was so stiff and lame that I had to walk with a cane. I doctored for years but without relief until I used Doan's Kidney Pills. They did wonders for me. It is a great comfort in my old age to find a medicine of such merit as is Doan's Kidney Pills."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

ADDRESSED HIGH SCHOOL.

Rev. J. Simon, of Assyria, spoke to the students of the High School this morning. Rev. Simon is an interesting talker and related many interesting events concerning his home country. He is here in the interest of the Christian Orphan Asylum, an institution of the Assyrian Christian Church. He has been absent from his home only about a year, but speaks English very well.

An Expert's Opinion Of Skin Diseases.

A prominent national expert on skin diseases whose name you are familiar with says that in all his scientific experience he has never found so hard a disease to conquer as Eczema. Yet he does not hesitate to recommend ZEMO as a most successful remedy for the treatment of Eczema, itching skin diseases, dandruff, pimples, blackheads and all other diseases of the skin and scalp. He says that not only do its curative qualities make it popular but also the fact that it is a clean, liquid remedy for external use. A great improvement over the old style greasy salves and lotions which are not only unpleasant to use but do not destroy the germ life that causes the disease. ZEMO draws the germs to the surface and destroys them, leaving the skin clear and healthy. Can be used freely on infants. Mr. A. J. Pellens will gladly supply those who call with a free sample bottle of ZEMO and a booklet that explains in simple language all about skin diseases and how to cure yourself at home with ZEMO

New Electric Clock.

Albert Meseke is having a fine electric clock placed in his repair shop in the Masonic Building. The clock is connected with the Western Union telegraph wires and is set each hour by electricity.

Engineer Peter Reagen, of the B. & O. S-W., was here from Cincinnati this morning.

Engineer J. Bruce Murphy was here from Washington this morning.

WANTS HER LETTER PUBLISHED

For Benefit of Women who Suffer from Female Ills

Minneapolis, Minn.—"I was a great sufferer from female troubles which caused a weakness and broken down condition of the system. I read so much of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for other suffering women I felt sure it would help me, and I must say it did help me wonderfully. My pains all left me, I grew stronger, and within three months I was a perfectly well woman.

"I want this letter made public to show the benefit women may derive from Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. JOHN G. MOLDAN, 2115 Second St., North, Minneapolis, Minn.

Thousands of unsolicited and genuine testimonials like the above prove the efficiency of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made exclusively from roots and herbs.

Women who suffer from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

If you want special advice write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. She will treat your letter as strictly confidential. For 20 years she has been helping sick women in this way, free of charge. Don't hesitate—write at once.

COAL YARD.
UNDER COVER

OUR SUBJECT IS COAL

and our object is to make it your object to secure a supply of it at once. Our reasons are: firstly, you need the coal. Secondly, you need it right away. Thirdly, our coal is as clean and free from slate, etc., as it is possible to make it. Fourthly, it is the free burning kind that gives out the most heat with the least coal. Do we get your order?

Raymond City Coal at $3.75.

EBNER

Ice and Cold Storage Co.

PHONES NO. 4.

The Speed and Grace of a Greyhound with the strength and durability of a thoroughbred horse, are marked characteristics of the RACYCLE wheel. Built on the most scientific principles, backed by the best mechanical skill and experience, we present to the lovers of wheeling the most perfect type of bicycle construction.

Bicycles from $20.00 to $50.00.

W. A. Carter & Son

KINDIG BROS.
ARCHITECTS
AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS
Home Office W. 7th St.
Phone No. 672. SEYMOUR, IND.

BAGGAGE TRANSFER

Trunks, valises and all kinds of baggage promptly transferred to and from all stations, and all parts of the city. Phone 468.

A. T. FOSTER.

SUDIE MILLS MATLOCK
Piano Teacher,
Res. Studio: 521 N. Chestnut St.
SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

H. LETT, M. D. C.
Veterinary Surgeon
111 W. Third St., SEYMOUR.
Phones—New 643 and 644, Old 97 and 80.

ANNA E. CARTER
NOTARY PUBLIC
Office at the Daily REPUBLICAN office, 108 West Second Street.
SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

ELMER E. DUNLAP,
ARCHITECT
824-828 State Life Bldg. INDIANAPOLIS. Branch Office: Columbus

CORRECT STYLES
—FOR—
BOYS AND CHILDREN

We have given this line special attention this year and our line cannot be surpassed anywhere. Boys' fashionable Knickerbocker Suits, single or double breasted, AGE 7 TO 17,

$2.50 to $12.00.

JUVENILE SUITS, age 2½ to 8, in blue serges, plain and fancy grays, made by the best houses in the country,

$2.00 to $7.00.

"The AMERICAN BOY" Magazine free for six months with every suit.—Join the club.

THE HUB

POST CARDS
—AT—
T.R.CARTER'S

WANT ADVERTISING

WANTED:—Boarders. Good room. Phone 138. 240 S. Broadway. tf

OLD PAPERS—A good supply for house cleaning at REPUBLICAN office. d-tf

FOR SALE—Hair switches at Hoadley's Fair Store. Orders taken. a2d

FOR RENT—Six room house with all modern conveniences. Inquire 530 N. Walnut street. tf

FOR RENT—Five room house with barn. 518 N. Ewing street. See E. C. Bollinger. m18d-tf

FOR RENT—Four room house on N. Mill street. Inquire Cordes ice cream parlor. m23d

FOR RENT—Three-room cottage, cellar, cistern, smoke house, good stable. N. Ewing St. Inquire John Huber. m22d

WANTED—Four more students for our night school. We will give you an education that will increase your earning power. Seymour Business College. m22d

FOR SALE—About 60 bushels of choice Red River Early Ohio seed potatoes. Also a fine general purpose team. H. M. Barth, one mile west of Seymour. m23d&w

Seymour Temperatures.

The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures as shown by the government thermometers at the Seymour volunteer weather observation station and reported by J. Robert Blair, observer. The figures are for twenty-four hours ending at noon:

	MAX	MIN
March 21, 1910.	73	36

Weather Indications.

Fair weather and rising temperature to-night and Tuesday.

W. P. Rooney, clerk at the New Lynn hotel, was taken ill again Saturday and was compelled to go home shortly before noon. This is the third attack Mr. Rooney has had within the past year.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THOMAS R. HALEY, Jeweler

I will save you money on repairing watches, clocks, jewelry, writing machines and all other small goods. I am agent for one of Chicago's largest wholesale jewelers. I call for and deliver goods. Give us a call at

14 St. Louis Ave., Seymour, Ind.

Easter Presents

Diamonds, Rings, Brooches, Pins. You must see them. Call. Ladies' Watches, Jewelry, Cut Glass and Solid Silver.

No one who has to purchase a present can afford to buy without visiting our store.

J. G. LAUPUS
JEWELER

PERSONAL.

N. Malott was here from Tunnelton Saturday.

Frank Rick was here from Vallonia Sunday evening.

Balaam Lett, of Surprise, was in the city Saturday.

Otis Richards, of Mooney, was here on business today.

Miss Kate Harrell was here from Columbus Sunday.

Fabins Gwinn, of Shoals, was in this city Saturday.

Harry McColgin was a passenger to Indianapolis today.

George Spray was here from Brownstown Sunday evening.

W. D. Richards was here from Clearspring Saturday.

Walter Price was here from Brownstown Sunday evening.

John Disney spent Sunday at Columbus visiting relatives.

James Wayman, Jr., was here from Brownstown this morning.

Andy Conner was here from Brownstown Saturday afternoon.

Charles T. Crump was here from Columbus Sunday evening.

R. R. Short was a passenger to Brownstown this morning.

J. L. Peetz, state statistician, was here Saturday on business.

Henry J. Siebenburgen made a business trip to Shoals Saturday.

Clifford Weithoff was here from Columbus Saturday on business.

James Luckey, of Redding township, was here on business Saturday.

Mrs. Harry M. Miller was a passenger to Indianapolis this morning.

June Holderman, of Indianapolis, spent Sunday with relatives here.

Miss Gladys McMullen, of Medora, spent Sunday with friends at Hope.

Rev. J. M. Cross, of Nineveh, passed through the city Saturday.

Harmon Darlage, of near Cortland, was in the city this morning on business.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Durham went to Brownstown Saturday for a short visit.

Joseph Patterson was here from Columbus Sunday to spend the day with relatives.

Mrs. Simeon Jones, of Cincinnati, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Guernsey.

Mrs. Birch Shutts and son went to Brownstown Saturday for a short visit with relatives.

Mrs. William Hopkins, of S. Bill street, went to Scottsburg Sunday for a short visit with friends.

Miss Ruby Cosby was here from Greenwood Sunday to spend the day with Miss Ina Montgomery.

R. Harry Miller was here from Indianapolis this morning and went to Jennings county on business.

Mrs. Rena Guthrie was here from Columbus Sunday the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Chambers.

Walter Johnson was here from Brownstown this morning and went to Columbus to work this week.

Lynn Bollinger who is attending college at Greencastle, is spending a few days with his parents here.

Miss Lura Cordell, a teacher in the Vallonia public schools, was a passenger to Brownstown Saturday.

Miss Catharine Durham returned to Indianapolis Saturday after a visit with her parents, W. J. Durham and wife.

Mrs. Harvey Patterson was here from Columbus Sunday the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Chambers and family.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Barbour and children, Rachael and Robert, spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. J. H. Bradford, of Elizabethtown.

Miss Carrie Nall left this morning for her home at Bardstown, Ky., after a several days' visit here with Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Thompson and family.

F. H. Wade, a timber dealer from Indianapolis, was here this morning and went to Jennings county on business for the Gemmer Lumber Company.

Miss Emma Murphy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Murphy, was here from Washington Saturday, the guest of Miss Clara Steel, of Indianapolis Avenue.

Mrs. Gus Scharffenberger and son, Raymond, left for Cincinnati today and after a few days' stay there, will go to Corntown, Ky., on an extended visit with relatives.

Julius Harlow, formerly of Seymour, returned to New Castle Monday where he is employed in an Automobile factory, after a few days' visit here with his parents.

George W. King, of Normal, Ill., who formerly resided near Uniontown was here Sunday visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Bedel. He left for Indianapolis this morning to spend a few days.

Orville Everhart, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Everhart, left Sunday morning for Springfield, O. to accept a position in the machine shops at that place. If pleased with the work he will move there later and become a resident of Springfield.

ELDER HENRY CUNNINGHAM
Recommends
Vinol
For Weak, Run-Down People.

"I was run down and weak from indigestion and general debility, also suffered from vertigo. I saw a cod liver preparation called Vinol advertised and decided to give it a trial, and the results were most gratifying. After taking two bottles I regained my strength, and am now feeling unusually well."—HENRY CUNNINGHAM, Elder Baptist Church, Kinston, N.C.

Vinol contains the two most world-famed tonics—the medicinal, strengthening, body-building elements of Cod Liver Oil and Tonic Iron. Vinol contains no oil, and is by far the Best Strengthening Tonic obtainable. We return your money without question if Vinol does not accomplish all we claim for it.

The Andrews & Schwenk Drug Co., Seymour.

Chas. M. Lockman was here from Freetown Sunday evening.

Jesse Collins was here from Dudleytown this morning.

John L. Vogel was a passenger to Brownstown this morning.

Bert Kasting made a business trip to Columbus this morning.

Dr. H. A. Washburn was here from Waldron Sunday evening.

Jay C. Smith made a business trip to Columbus this morning.

Ed McDonald was a passenger to Brownstown this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cox were here from Holton Sunday evening.

R. Hendrickson, of Williams, was in this city Saturday evening.

Prosecutor Oren O. Swails was a passenger to Brownstown this morning.

Frank Bush, of the Hoosier Harness Company, was a passenger to Brownstown this morning.

A. A. Anderson, general manager of the I. C. & S., Traction company, was here from Columbus this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wilhite, returned home this morning from spending the winter with their son, James at Erie, Michigan.

Mr. and Mrs. Tilden Smith and family returned to their home at Vallonia this morning after a short visit here with her relatives.

G. B. Russell, formerly of this city, but who recently traded for a farm in Jennings county, near North Vernon, was in the city this morning on business.

The Lash of a Fiend

would have been about as welcome to A. Cooper of Oswego, N. Y., as a merciless lung-racking cough that defied all remedies for years. "It was most troublesome at night," he writes, "nothing helped me till I used Dr. King's New Discovery which cured me completely. I never cough at night now." Millions know it's matchless merit for stubborn colds, obstinate coughs, sore lungs, lagrippe, asthma, hemorrhage, croup, whooping cough or hayfever. It relieves quickly and never fails to satisfy. A trial convinces. 50c, $1.00. Trial bottle free. It's positively guaranteed by Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Gary Lands Big Plant.

Gary, Ind., March 21.—Announcement is made that the contract for the construction of the manufacturing plant and steam shovel works of the American Locomotive company at Gary has been awarded. The cost is to be $3,000,000. The plant when in operation will employ 3,000 men.

A Man of Iron Nerve.

Indomitable will and tremendous energy are never found where Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills, the matchless regulators, for keen brain and strong body. 25c at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

$2.50 shoes $1.75 at the Fair.

Ruth Chambers, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Chambers, continues to improve from the effect of her recent attack of pneumonia.

S.S.S. NATURE'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

In a disease so painful as Rheumatism, medicines containing opiates and nerve-quieting drugs are often used. Such treatment is dangerous not only because it frequently causes the sufferer to become addicted to the drug habit, but medicines of this nature are always injurious to the system. Rheumatism is a disease of the blood, and its cure depends entirely upon a thorough purification of the circulation. As long as the blood remains saturated with uric acid, an inflammatory condition of the nerves, muscles and tendons of the body will exist, and the pains, aches, soreness, and hot, feverish flesh of Rheumatism will continue. The one safe and sure cure for Rheumatism is S. S. S. It is nature's remedy for this disease, made entirely of the healing, cleansing juices and extracts of roots, herbs and barks from the natural forests. S. S. S. does not contain anything that is in the slightest way injurious to the system. It is absolutely and purely vegetable, and free from opiates or sedatives of any kind. S. S. S. cures Rheumatism by removing the uric acid from the circulation, it makes the blood pure, rich and heaalthy so that instead of depositing sharp, uratic impurities into the muscles, nerves, joints and bones, it nourishes every portion of the body with natural, healthful properties. Book on Rheumatism and any medical advice free to all who write and request it.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

L. B. Co.
"Clothes to Fit"

Your Easter Suit

YOU won't be satsfied with your clothes until you've been in to see the new special freshly-arrived suits we have received from

Hart Schaffner
& Marx

greatest of all clothes makers. And we won't be satisfied until we have a chance to show them to you.

New grays in many shades, new blues, plain and in pattern weaves; new, stunning models for men and young men.

$18.00 to $25.00.

Other Fine Suits
$10.00 to $15.00.

Thomas Clothing Co.

CROWN
AND
BRIDGE WORK
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Science and Wisdom

have united to make the practice of dentistry one of the greatest boons that have been conferred on mankind. The modern dentist, by his skill and experience, cannot only alleviate pain and suffering, but renew physical beauty and charms. In the hands of Dr. Shinness, any dental case will receive the best and most skilful treatment.

DR. B. S. SHINNESS

For Repairing, Cleaning, Dyeing and Pressing of Men's and Women's Garments
—SEE—
Weithoff-Kernan
The Old Reliable Place or Phone 383.
We will make your old suit look like new and guarantee satisfaction.
Dry and chemical cleaning of silks and woolens our specialty
ESTABLISHED 12 YEARS.
Let Us Do Your Spring Cleaning.

Good Teeth a Necessity To Enjoy Life

Note the following reasonable prices:
QUALITY and WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED

Set of Teeth	$8.00
Gold Crowns, (22K)	$5.00
Bridge Work	$5.00
Fillings	75 cents and up

Extracting Painless With Nitrous Oxide Gas
EXAMINATION FREE
Dr. R. G. Haas, No. 7 W. Second St, SEYMOUR, IND.

Bollinger's Sale Bulletin.
Fine 6 room cottage, well located.
A 1 acre building site, cheap.
A fine building lot in Read addition.
A 30 H. P. Atlas boiler and 16 H. P. Atlas engine at a bargain.
Phones, No. 5 and No. 186

W. H. BURKLEY
REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
and LOANS
SEYMOUR, INDIANA

Cab Line
Calls answered day or night to any part of the city. North east corner of Second and Vine streets. Phone 651.
Henry F. Cordes.

Fire and Tornado Insurance
Accident, Health, Sick Benefit Insurance
EDW. HARTMAN
Phone 345. 417 E. 2nd St., Seymour

CONTRACTING
Repairing, Building and All Kinds of Carpenter Work
Jacob Spear-John Hagel

CONGDON & DURHAM,
Fire, Tornado, Liability,
Accident and Sick Benefit
INSURANCE
Real Estate, Rental Agency
Prompt Attention to All Business

PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT
Here is where you get a Suit made to order just as cheap as ready-made clothes. Spring and Summer samples are here
THE SEYMOUR TAILORS
F. SCIARRA, PROP.
117 NORTH CHESTNUT STREET

PIANO TUNING
Piano tuning is a science acquired only after years of experience, and satisfactory results cannot be obtained without it. 15 Years Experience.
J. H. EuDaly

Moseley & Moseley
Real Estate and Farm Loans
Old Phone 201 New Phone 301
1 1-2 W. Second St. SEYMOUR, IND.

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH } Editors and Publishers
EDW. A. REMY }

SEYMOUF. - - - - INDIANA

It is true that in every comet year something unpleasant happens. It is also true that something unpleasant happens in every other year.

The German Reichstag's authorization of the tariff agreement with America without a dissenting vote showed the friendly feeling as well as mutuality of interests existing between the two countries.

With the greatest respect for the good qualities of Gen. Lee, it would have been in better taste for Virginia to have presented his effigy to the nation in another garb than that of the military organization which waged war against the government for four years.

The first month of 1910 has rolled up a fire loss in the United States and Canada aggregating only $15,175,400. That this is small for a January fire loss may be inferred from the fact that the figure was $22,735,000 for January a year ago and $29,582,000 for January, 1908.

Princeton, Indiana, reports that ground hogs in that vicinity have been violating tradition for weeks past by coming out of their burrows on sunny days. Figuring one cold snap for every time they crawled back for a short nap, Indiana must be booked for a cool summer.

The closeness of the interrelation of nature's elements and forces is revealed in the appeal of the Wisconsin Association of Beekeepers for the enactment of a law prohibiting the use of poisonous sprays on fruit trees during the time when the trees are in full bloom, as the bees which add to their stores from such trees are apt to be poisoned.

The fines of twenty-five dollars each imposed on three miners for the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, at Crested Butte, Colorado, are not heavy, but they may be sufficient to warn all who are engaged in coal-workings that they must have proper regard for the safety of their fellows. Hundreds of lives have been lost in mines through sheer recklessness on the part of men who above all others should realize the need of rigid care.

Stirred by a recent murder in an Italian quarter, Chicago Italians are demanding the employment in that city of more Italians as detectives and policemen. The demand seems reasonable. It is a rule that order among foreign groups is best maintained by those who understand their language and customs and who know how to arouse their sympathies on behalf of law and order. The lamented Detective Petrosino of New York was an example of how loyal and useful an Italian can be to the police department of an American city.

"Constant pressure day by day wears the hardest rock away." Secretary Dickinson of the War Department is not a hard rock. He has succumbed to pressure from friends of the expelled West Point cadets and sent a set of modified regulations regarding discipline to Superintendent Scott. Hereafter cadets who practice hazing may be dismissed only when the offense is accompanied by manifestations indicating ill will or malice. It is a great pity that the matter was not left entirely to Superintendent Scott and the faculty of the military academy. Before that tribunal political considerations would have been uninfluential.

Ex-Director of the Mint Roberts, who is now a banker in Chicago, says that the bankers are indifferent to the proposition to establish postal savings banks. He overcomes his own indifference to the extent of half a column of opposition. One of his objections is that the depositors will lose interest on their money—that the government will pay only 2 per cent. interest, while savings banks now in operation under private auspices offer 3 and 4 per cent. It would be too bad of course to let Uncle Sam "bunko" the poor depositors; but has Mr. Roberts reflected that there will be no law to compel the public to bank with Uncle Sam.

The Australians having noted the tremendous rush of American and British farmers to the Canadian Northwest, and the development of that section which has resulted from settlement by up-to-date farmers, are eager to secure similar material for citizenship. The cabinet of Victoria has decided to dispatch commissioners to the United States and to England, to set forth the agricultural advantages of that antipodean colony. But a move across the line into Canada is to Americans like a re-location in one's own country, and Australians will find it difficult to induce a heavy flow of immigration in their direction until all the tillable lands in the Canadian Northwest, and in the newly-irrigated sections of the United States, are taken up.

The utilization of wireless telegraphy for the rescue of the crew of the steamer Kentucky, which went to the bottom of the Atlantic about one hundred miles off the Carolina coast, was not as spectacular as that which resulted in the rush of help to the sinking steamer Republic, off Nantucket—the first conspicuous use of wireless telegraph in an emergency of this kind; but it was more impressive as to the value of etherial communication, because the rescued and the rescuers were in complete understanding when signals had been exchanged, and were looking forward confidently to a successful culmination of the plan. The captain of the liner Alamo, hastening to the rescue, utilized the biblical "pillar of smoke," by special instructions to the toilers in the firehold, to convey to the captain of the Kentucky the information that help was coming, at a time when the sinking steamer was put out of communication electrically by the flooding of her dynamos. From the manner in which the whole thing was done, it is evident that wireless telegraphy is destined to save many lives when ships can be kept afloat long enough to call for help before abandonment or preparation therefor while sticking to the ship until the latest moment.

If all English lords who marry American heiresses were as fortunate in their fathers-in-law as is the Duke of Manchester, and as ready to follow practical suggestions from a friendsly source as that nobleman has proved to be, it would result to the benefit and credit of the English aristocracy, and many an American girl who wears a coronet would have a lighter heart. Zimmerman has proved a shrewd and friendly adviser and his son-in-law a dutiful and sensible learner. He has left the giddy whirl at London and devoted himself to the improvement of his Irish estates, taking to agriculture with as much capacity as if he had been bred a gentleman farmer. He has won the respect and confidence of his tenants and neighbors, and can look forward to a serene and useful future.

Federal food inspection at Chicago has fallen foul of oysters. Twenty barrels shipped from South Norwalk, Connecticut, were yesterday condemned as "floaters." "Floating" oysters is a detestable practice. The bivalves are taken from the salt water bay in which they grew and placed for a time in a river where they become bloated. On account of their larger size it does not then take so many to make a quart. They are subjected to the danger of contamination by sewage, but even when they escape this they are deletriously affected, because the bloating which they undergo is a disease. It is well that the federal authorities have taken cognizance of the fraud. A few examples like that at Chicago will teach the Eastern shippers that "floating" oysters does not pay.

Secretary of War Dickinson is credited with favoring the enactment by Congress of an amendment of the existing law relating to hazing at West Point. The existing law prohibits hazing. The amendment would sanction "moderate hazing." From an outside and disinterested point of view it would seem that there are two objections to the proposed amendment. Either one is enough to condemn it. The first objection is that its immediate effect evidently is to secure the reinstatement of the three students recently dismissed from the academy for hazing, which would destroy discipline and undo all that has been accomplished for the elimination of hazing at the academy. The second objection is that there is no way of getting rid of hazing without getting rid of it altogether.

Rear-Admiral Schroeder's discovery that two thousand five hundred men of the Atlantic fleet, which is now engaged in practice in Guantanamo bay, Cuba, cannot swim, is not remarkable. If a count could be made in this regard it would probably be found that a similar percentage of the men engaged in the merchant service at sea are similarly deficient. While swimming is an accomplishment that may be worth life in sudden emergencies involving the swimmer alone, the swimmers drown with the non-swimmers when disaster overtakes the entire ships' company. There would be little chance for a swimmer to escape from a battleship suddenly torn apart as was the flagship of Admiral Makaroff's fleet at Port Arthur, which went down like a shot when torn by two torpedoes, taking more than five hundred men to watery graves.

LORD KITCHENER'S BARGAIN.

Buys Rare Piece of China in Tokio at Price That Amazes Him.

It is well known that Lord Kitchener's hobby is the collection of Chinese porcelain. The souvenir which he is taking with him from Japan and values most is said to be a piece of old Chinese porcelain.

Early in the morning on the day following his arrival in Tokio, says the Japan Times, Lord Kitchener, accompanied by a Japanese military officer, paid a visit to the Ikeda company, a fine arts shop of Ginza. He was much delighted with the porcelain on view there, some of which was very rare.

There was one old, small Chinese dish which especially charmed him. Taking it in his hand and gazing at it with admiration, he asked the manager of the firm to sell it to him, saying that the dish was what he had been looking for for years, that he had been unable to obtain anything like it in China, and that a piece of the same description was in the possession of Mr. Morgan of New York, who had paid £2500 for it.

The manager replied that he could not part with the dish, for he also valued it far beyond a reasonable price, and he added that it was broken and was pieced together. Lord Kitchener left the house that day without being able to make a bargain.

He then went to the grand military manoeuvers, but the thought of the dish would not leave his mind. No sooner had he returned to Tokio from Utsunomiya, therefore, than he sent for the manager of the fine arts shop. Lord Kitchener stated again his unconquerable desire for the dish. The manager was at last prevailed upon to part with it and sold it to Lord Kitchener for £20.

Will Sue for Children's Share.

Mrs. Lilly Duncan Draper of Lexington, Ky., wife of George O. Draper of Hopedale, Mass., will contest the will of Gen. W. F. Draper, which shuts her and her children off from participation in the distribution of the $12,000,000 estate.

Mrs. Draper was divorced from Gen. Draper's son several years ago, and was awarded the custody of her children. She received alimony of $3,500 yearly for herself and $1500 yearly for the children. Mrs. William F. Draper supports Samuel Giles, 90 years old, a former slave of her father and his bodyguard during the Civil and Mexican wars. He saved Gen. Preston's life in both these wars. Mrs. Draper was formerly Miss Susan Preston.

The Rise of William McCoy.

From driver of a bakery wagon at $10 a week to retired millionaire is the transition of William McCoy, who has just turned over his Chicago hotel property to the Victoria Hotel company. On his arrival in Chicago from Ireland about forty years ago McCoy obtained employment as a driver. A few years later he engaged in the livery business, which gave him his start on the road to wealth. About thirty years ago he went into the hotel business and was successful from the start.

THE FIGURER.

This world contains a lot of folks
  Who fret us more or less
By poor or misdirected jokes
  Or ill-timed seriousness.
But he who brings the deepest doubt
  Is that unfaltering one
Who gets a lot of figures out
  To prove "it can't be done!"

The proudest schemes of progress fall
  And shattered hopes lie thick,
When calmly he proceeds to call
  On his arithmetic.
More hideous than the vandal shout,
  His voice spoils all our fun,
When he brings rows of figures out
  To prove "it can't be done!"

Your plans of glory, though they be
  Both lofty and immense,
Will shrivel like a leaf when he
  Says "think of the expense!"
He's Disappointment's special scout
  And Hardluck's favorite son,
This man who gets his figures out
  To prove "it can't be done!"
—Washington Star.

IN SEARCH OF A HUSBAND.

According to the family Bible, Julia Walsingham was 34, but she pleaded guilty to 26 with such ingenuous frankness that everybody believed her. She had been engaged many times, but never for longer than three months at a stretch, although she had been introduced to each man's family as the only girl a really sensible person could marry.

The rolling stone nature of Julia's affections at last caused her to be classed as fickle, and friendly attentions from young men suddenly ceased. She took serious counsel with herself as to the quickest method of acquiring a husband. There was no time to wait for a man to come to woo her, so she dressed herself in a dainty costume and went forth to battle.

By a fortunate accident, she ran right into the arms of Jack Homebird, a cynical married man whom she had flouted long ago, when he thought her too beautiful for this sordid earth.

He was sorry for Julia now, and so grateful for his own escape that he undertook to help her to stalk a husband, although his conscience told him it was a cruel conspiracy against his fellow man.

Julia cheerily confessed that, as she would soon be 27 (that is to say 35), it was really time for her to sober down and be of some use in the world. The idea of including posterity in the purview of her altruistic intentions seemed to invest the pursuit of man with a lofty spiritual purpose.

Jack Homebird cordially approved, and they proceeded to plan the ambuscade. It was rather a protracted business, as they differed widely on the important question of tactics.

"I cannot for the life of me see why you object to dances and musical evenings," said Julia, with a pout.

"My dear girl, the men you catch that way are only fit to be let loose again out of pity."

"I never thought of that."

"Few girls do. Julia."

"Do tell me what you mean in a way I can understand."

"Well, all things considered, and especially having regard to your erratic past, I strongly recommend the role of the ingenue for you."

"Why?"

"Because it deceives the most experienced bachelor, and gives a neophyte in love no chance at all."

"I don't quite like that, but tell me what I have to do without any more flippancies."

"Listen. Ask the predestined person to lend you a book or something and tell him to bring it in the afternoon. When he comes, receive him in a pretty apron, and have your hands all over flour. Say you are sure he is laughing at you, but you take a delight in domestic duties and were making cakes for tea. Tell him you would ask him to stay, but, unfortunately, everything is home-made, as you were not expecting anybody. If you had known he was coming things would have been very different. He will think you naive and natural, and when a man makes that mistake his days of blessed singleness are drawing to a close."

"That sounds rather deceitful, doesn't it?"

"Oh, heaven excuses such things in a woman."

"I shall make as good a wife as most women, I am sure."

"I should hope so."

"Don't be so horribly smart."

"Now, Julia, where are we going to find the fatted—I mean the victim?"

"I know the man I want already."

"Thanks. You have removed a ton of remorse from my mind."

"He is an author—Mr. Laurelle."

"A man like that can be lured into the toils without trouble. It will only require a little diplomacy to make him believe that you are the woman he has been waiting for all these weary years."

"I want him to feel that," said Julia.

"No doubt; but when he is engrossed in his work you will have to show him your marriage-lines to remind him that you are his wife."

"He is a bit fond of me, but hates flirts."

"If you can avoid that virtuous form of indiscretion he will be as plastic as clay in your accomplished hands."

* * * * * *

Julia set about the siege of the author on the lines laid down by Jack Homebird.

Mr. Laurelle was, among other things, a poet, and sought inspiration in a public park in the evening. He was madly fond of oflwers, and like many men similarly sensitive to their beauty, he could not grow them at home, for you could not swing a cat in his garden—at least, not with any degree of comfort to the cat.

Julia met him quite accidentally, of course, and asked him about his work. He gave her a voluble bibliography of all he had written since a child. She told him she had nothing to read worth reading, and he immediately pressed her to accept a copy of his poetic drama, The Startled Gazelle.

He walked home with her, and gladly promised to come to tea some evening.

He went to Julia's to tea, and she behaved so sensibly and charmingly that he metaphorically smote himself for not having seen long ago that life was a howling wilderness without a wife.

She sang to him, and he liked her songs because they were not too saccharine in sentiment.

It was a glorious evening for both, and she invited him to come whenever he chose, and guide her choice of books.

Mr. Laurelle's conception of love was august, and glittered with Arthurian rectitude. He professed a knightly chivalry, and offered a devotion of such ardor that no caprice of Julia could chill it. This fanfare of adulation wound up with an impromptu ode to her eyes, which, so correctly catalogued the glories of those orbs that it might have been written by an outcast with a gift for rhyme.

When this avalanche of sentiment fell on Julia she gasped with amazement, and soon got hopelessly out of her depth in the welter of unfamiliar words in which he expressed his adoration.

Julia wisely refrained from answering it, and he called in some trepidation a few days later. He had never been so wildly in love before and feared that he might have overdone it. She, however, put him at his ease on that point, and he became a frequent guest at the house.

Now, Julia generally managed matters so that he should avoid meeting other friends until he could be introduced as her future husband, for then his Sir Galahad style of gallantry would be excused. One evening, however, an old lover called; he was a bank clerk with a divine mustache. He was also deeply in debt. Julia was in a radiant humor and simply could not resist the temptation to flirt. She cooed and languished and rather neglected Mr. Laurelle, who was puzzled at first and finally took refuge in deep thought. He made no allowances for the civilities due to a fellow guest. He did not understand the persiflage of his companions and felt that he was being made to look foolish.

Julia was not an alert observer and saw nothing of the turmoil that was tearing Mr. Laurelle's delicate nerves to shreds. He fancied that the other man saw his discomfiture and was enjoying it. This infuriated him and he abruptly bade them good-night with a chilling politeness which prevented her from saving the situation.

The next day came and the next, and the author made no sign. Then she wrote him a cajoling little note saying how dreadfully she missed his visits; but he was a master of the epistolary rapier and replied with a caustic courtesy that caused her poignant anguish.

He came no more.

A year later she heard that he was married, and then someone sent her a small sheet of notepaper bearing the typewritten legend: "A bird in the hand should be held."—Nina Balmaine in the London Sketch.

THE HAPPY SZECHENYIS.

They Are Visiting in New York with Their Infant Countess.

That the former Gladys Vanderbilt and her husband, Count Szechenyi, have all the reason in the world to be proud parents was acknowledged by Fifth avenue yesterday. Her infantile grace, the Countess Cornelia, was taken out for her first public airing in New York, and, as it was at the fashionable driving and motoring hour, hundreds of society folk who recognized the Vanderbilt machine in which the wee countess was a passenger, got a good look at her. "Beautiful! Sweet! The dearest little baby you ever saw!" was their verdict. The infant countess is 15 months old, and was born in the historic old Szechenyi palace in Hungary, and was named in honor of her grandfather, the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, whose widow, her grandmother, is now entertaining the baby and her parents in her home at the edge of the park.

The little countess was carried quite democratically up and down the sidewalk on Fifth avenue for a few minues yesterday, pending the arrival of the motor. A Hungarian nurse, who has had constant charge of her since her birth, was the guardian. Then she had a ride down the avenue and up again, and a short spin through the park. To her credit it may be said that she wasn't once observed doing anything else than smiling or looking wild-eyed at the strange town.

The Count and Countess Szechenyi took an extended stroll upon the avenue during the baby's outing. Those who saw them and their little daughter, too, thought that the baby looked more like her father than her mother. The count and countess both are in the best of health, apparently.

Next week the count will return to Hungary. By that time a new place in Hungary will be under construction, for, with the arrival of little Cornelia, a new branch of the Szechenyi family is created—the wealthiest branch, incidentally—and a more luxurious home is to be provided for Cornelia and, possibly, other Szechenyi olive branches.—New York American.

The Lee Irritation Subsiding.

The statue of Robert E. Lee in Confederate uniform, now standing in Statuary hall at the capitol, may not bring on the anticipated bitter wrangle in the Senate. Senator Heyburn, who brought the matter up in connection with the custom house at Newport News being closed on Lee's birthday by orders issued from the treasury department, remained silent when the response to his resolution of inquiry was received. He asked that the reply lie on the table, and he may comment on it later. The secretary of the treasury says it is usual to assist in observing state holidays. Whenever possible custom houses are closed or the force reduced to the lowest working minimum. The collector at Newport News requested that he be permitted to keep the state's legal holiday, and was instructed to do so as far as possible without detriment to the public business of his office.

A Doctor Deported.

Dr. Andreas Czerna of Budapest, the lawyer who was held up by the immigration authorities when he arrived, a saloon passenger on the Zieten, on Friday night, was ordered deported, yesterday. A quiet tip by cable had informed Commissioner Williams that Czerna, who says he is a lawyer, with a practice of $8000 a year, was running away from domestic obligations. He admitted he came here in order to get a divorce, and said if he could not be divorced in this country, he would go to England, Russia or Germany to secure a decree. His entire cash capital was $100. Dr. Czerna will go back to Bremen on the Zieten.—New York World.

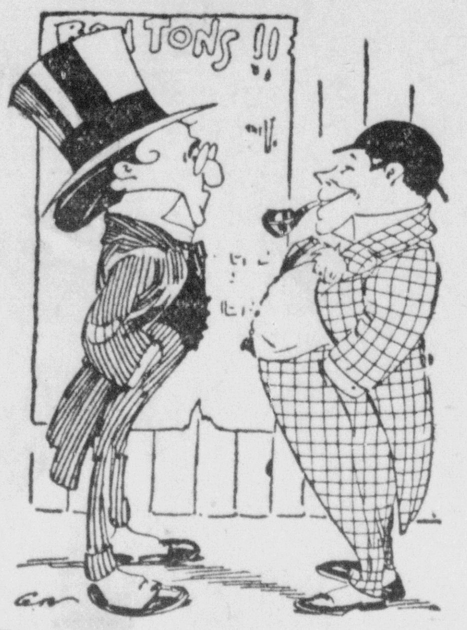
Presidential Succession.

In case of the removal, death or resignation or inability of both the President and vice president, then the secretary of state shall act as President until the disability of the President or vice president is removed or a President is elected. The rest of the order of succession is secretary of the treasury, secretary of war, attorney general, postmaster general, secretary of the interior, secretary of agriculture and secretary of commerce and labor. The acting President, in case Congress is not in session, must call a special session, giving twenty days' notice.

—London has 1050 postoffices.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

With the Stock Company.



First Actor—And you say you have a change of bill every few days?

Second Actor—Every day. It starts in Monday with the landlady's bill and ends on Saturday with the laundry bill.

Metempsychosis.

A chicken lived, a chicken died;
Its drumstick and its wing were fried,
Its feathers by a dealer dried,
And, very shortly after, dyed.

Soul, it had none; admitting that,
How comes it? There, upon her hat,
Its plumes—a mortal chicken's—rise,
A glorious bird of paradise.
—Edgar A. Guest in Detroit Free Press.

How Trifles Change Whole Lives.

That the smallest things occasionally change the course of one's whole life was demonstrated a few days ago by a little story told by former State Senator Mitchell B. Perkins of Beverly, the treasurer of the Delaware River Transportation company.

The senator said that he once knew a young man in a town over in New Jersey who was regarded as exceedingly pious and was often pointed out by fond mothers as an example for their sons. Every Sunday evening he could be seen going to church, and was also among the regular attendants at the weekly meeting.

This commendable custom was kept up for several years, but suddenly the young man ceased to attend divine services, and greatly all of his acquaintances marveled. Several conjectures were made as to the cause of his strange move, but none of them seemed to fit the case. Finally, he was approached by an inquisitive friend.

"Jimmy," he remarked, "we never see you hustling for church on Sunday evening any more. What is the matter"

"Nothing," replied Jimmy, "only when they renovated the building, they abolished the rear pew."

"What did that have to do with it" queried the wondering friend.

"A whole lot," answered Jimmy. "It was placed close up against the wall and was the only pew in the church in which you could lean back your head and sleep through the sermon with any degree of comfort."—Philadelphia Telegram.

Couldn't Lose Him.

"When I got home yesterday I found that my wife had gone home to her mother?"

"You did? What did you do?"

"Oh, I just hurried over there and had a good meal, too."—Detroit Free Press.

A Simple Trick.

A (to B)—Got a penny?

B produces the coin.

A—Put it down here. And here is another (producing a second from his pocket). Now I am going to ask you a very simple question, easy for any one to answer. If you answer it in the affirmative you take both coins. If you answer it in the negative I take both coins. But—have you seen the trick before?

B (unsuspiciously caught)—No.

A—Thanks. I take the pennies.—Illustrated Bits.

An Expert, He.

Teacher—T-h-i-r-d is pronounced third, not thoid.

Pupil—W-well, teacher, th-that's the foist time in a long while ye've hoid me say one o' them woids wrong.—Harper's Bazar.

A Warning.

A deaf but pious English lady, visiting a small country town in Scotland, went to church armed with an ear trumpet. The elders had never seen one, and viewed it with suspicion and uneasiness. After a short consultation one of them went up to the lady, just before the opening of the service, and wagging his finger at her warningly, whispered, "One toot and ye're oot!"—Human Life.

The Mean Thing.

"You're so conceited, Connie, that I believe when you get into heaven the first question you'll ask will be, 'Are my wings on straight?'"

Connie—Yes, dear; and I shall be sorry that you won't be there to tell me.—Illustrated Bits.

Young Commentators.

Jerome S. McWade, in a Sunday school address at Duluth, quoted oddities from a number of children's Biblical compositions that had been submitted to him in competition for a $15 New Year prize.

Among the more whimsical oddities were:

"Manna is being polite."

"Jerusalem was surrounded with walls to keep in the milk and honey."

"Jacob was a patriarch by trade. In them days people lived on corn, like horses do now. They always called pudden and porridge messes. Jacob could eat a good mess, but Esau, who was the oldest, could not eat as much as you might think. The patriarch Moses never ate nothing except when there was a famine."—New York Tribune.

The Newest Star—What do you think of my death scene?

Critic—Great! But it came too late in the play.

Farmer Essays at High Finance.

Speaking of the present prosperity of the farmer, Assemblyman Warren Pine of Riverside related a little story at Trenton the other day which would seem to indicate the agriculturist is not always far-seeing with regard to his finances.

Some time ago, Mr. Pine said, he was on a train and overheard the conversation of two farmers who were on their way to Trenton. First they talked about the dry spell they had last summer, then the game laws, and finally one of them remarked that he had heard that Josh Hankins had had his annual hog killing.

"Yaas," returned the other with a chuckle, "and he didn't do a gosh dasted thing but bunko himself good an' plenty."

"How did he bunko himself?" queried the first, wonderingly. "He got a good price for em, didn't he?"

"Yaas," answered the second, with another gleeful chuckle, "that was ther whole derned trouble. He got such a good price for 'em thet he sold ther whole bloomin' lot, an' didn't keep none for his own eatin'."

"Ye hev kind o' got me, Bill," was the puzzled response of the first. "Ye will hev ter come again."

"It is as easy ter see as slippin' off a greased log," said Bill. "He sold all them hogs at $10 a hundred, an' now he is buyin' them back fer his table in pork chop an' scrapple lots at somethin' like 20 cents a pound."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Not His Idea.

Wife—I say, do you know the girl in the flat above us won a piano at the Charity bazar lottery yesterday?

Husband—A piano? Great Scott! And that's what they call a charity bazaar.—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

We Lead the World.

James B. Regan gave last month, at the Hotel Knickerbocker, in New York, a Roman banquet characterized, by a $50,000 service of gold plate, and by a concert wherein Caruso, Raymond Hitchcock and other artists of similar prominence took part.

Complimented on the elegance of this banquet, Mr. Regan said with a smile:

"In elegance, as in wealth, America now leads the world. We have passed that stage in our development wherein the nouveau riche, studying a French menu despairingly, used to tell the waiter to bring him $50 worth of ham and eggs. And we have passed that stage wherein if a child should whisper to its mother: 'But, mamma, Uncle Goldreef eats with his knife,' the mother would reply:

"'Hush, darling. Your Uncle Goldreef is rich enough to eat with a pick and shovel if he so desires.'"—Washington Star.

A Poor Rule, Etc.

Manager—I'll engage you for a trial season.

Actor—Before I accept I'll ask you for a trial advance of salary.

Pretty Painful.

"What selection is that the orchestra has just finished."

"I don't know. Sounded to me like neuralgia expressed in music."—Tit-Bits.

She Didn't Hear, but Got the Money.

A severe looking woman moved up to the window at the Citizen's Savings and Trust company with a small check to be cashed. The teller said she'd have to be identified and she suggested that he call up the man who had drawn the check and have him describe her.

The teller decided to take the chance, and called the man on the phone at his elbow.

"Oh, it's probably all right," came the word over the phone. "Wait, I'll describe her to you and you can see if it's the same woman. She had on a faded brown dress and paints just a little bit, has a sharp nose and spectacles, and is about as pretty as Kermit Roosevelt. Oh, yes, and she wore a big brooch with a shower of imitation stones in it."

The teller looked the woman over and cashed the check. She hadn't heard the other end of his telephone conversation and went her way smiling.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Toward Economy.

"Let's go and have lunch?"

"I'm not hungry."

"No more am I, so I'm taking advantage of it."—Sourire.

Point of View.

Senator Beveridge, apropos of the old-fashioned snowy winter, said the other day:

"Snow, of course, has its disadvantages from some points of view.

"'Snow is beautiful in its season,' Solomon said that. But I know an old Indianapolis man who, on hearing this remark of Solomon, grumbled:

"'Oh, yes, no doubt it was beautiful to you, sittin' with all the wives and lasses of Jerusalem beside you; but if you'd been a poor stonecutter you'd never have said any such thing.'"—Detroit Free Press.

Not in His Time.

A well known New Yorker who evinces a keen interest in all that pertains to the history of our country was desirous recently, while in Boston, of visiting certain localities interesting by reason of their connection with Revolutionary events.

One morning when he was going down in the elevator of the Hub's biggest hotel he said to the man at the wheel:

"I wish to visit the wharf where the tea was thrown overboard."

The conductor looked somewhat mystified. "You'd better inquire at the office, sir," he said. "I guess that happened before I came here. I've been in Boston only about a year."—Philadelphia Ledger.

An Advantage.

A well known Scottish clergyman got into conversation in a railway carriage with a workingman, who informed him that he had been a coupler on the railway for several years. "Oh," said the minister, "I can beat that. I have been a coupler for over twenty years." "Aye," replied the workman, "but I can uncouple, and you canna!"—Democratic Telegram.

IMMIGRANT GIRLS NEED PROTECTION

NATIONAL COMMISSION SHOULD SAFEGUARD ALIEN WOMEN, ALONE IN AMERICA.

BECOME WHITE SLAVES EASILY.

Vicious "Learner" System of the Sweatshops Contributes Largely to Fall of Young Foreigners.

MEN KIDNAP INNOCENT MAIDENS.

BY FRANCES A. KELLOR.

Director Intermunicipal Research Committee, New York City.

(Exclusive Service The Survey Press Bureau.)

The white slave agitation before Congress which resulted in the passage of the West bill on January 12, is one phase of a great group of special problems of immigrant women. These need concerted action, led by Americans all over the country, under a national committee.

Many of the general conditions investigated by both the New York and federal immigration commissions bear with more hardships upon women than upon men. With the increasing number of the young unmarried women who come here to work and have no family ties or at best remote ties, a situation is created which cannot much longer be ignored. Let me illustrate some of the special problems involved.

One organization which distributes many families and men yearly throughout the country, when asked about sending immigrant girls out of the city replied, "We cannot distribute girls. The responsibility of sending them out of the city alone is too great." Industries outside of New York city are in need of labor, are willing to pay as good wages as are paid in the city, and offer better living conditions, but there are no facilities for safeguarding the girls on their journey or on arrival."

Lack of English a Peril.

A similar peril confronts the girl who wishes to learn English. English is taught the adult only in the night schools, and many parents are not accustomed to have young girls out in the evening and do not consider it safe for them to go alone to the school buildings in some neighborhoods.

The lack of English in many instances seriously affects their earning capacity and ability to protect themselves. Many immigrant women are employed as domestic workers and have no homes of their own. The loss of a position, which frequently occurs at a moment's notice, means the loss of shelter and board as well, and employers do not often inquire if a girl has a place to stay over night. If her friends are also domestic workers their homes are not open, and she often has recourse only to the employment agency lodging houses. Immigrant homes sometimes make provisions, but if immigration is heavy they are not always available and are wholly inadequate to meet the need.

The lack of any record whatever in the state of the alien children who come here to live falls with especial hardship on the girls. The factory inspector may find some, but who of the hundreds of little girls entitled to some education under our compulsory education law, who are put to work as household drudges, nurse girls and family helpers, whom no one ever locates and sends to school.

Don't Protect Drudges.

The recent report on the immigration camps of New York shows that the state guarantees to its laborers on public works an eight-hour day, but it also shows household drudges who work sixteen hours a day and have in addition the care of little children.

It has been found that immigrant girls are easily the victims of the learner system. In their ignorance of "American working conditions" they not infrequently spend weeks "learning a trade" which requires but a few days. For this time they receive nothing or a few cents, and they are dismissed and another green one taken on when they object or can no longer afford to work in this way.

The lack of regulation of employment agencies throughout the state bears especially hard on women, for they are not only defrauded as are the men, but are frequently sent to work as servants in disorderly places and thus are led gradually into becoming inmates.

When an employment agency law is operative only in cities of the first and second class it is impossible to know just how a girl has fared who has been sent to a roadhouse in the Catskills.

No System of Oversight.

Protection in stations, on board trains and boats and on arrival at destinations is a matter which has never been undertaken in any systematic way. An investigation made in 1908 showed that women destined for Philadelphia, Washington and other cities were not taken to the station from Ellis island until about 4:30 p. m. along with other aliens. Their trains did not leave until 7 and they arrived in Philadelphia at 10:30 or later, and in Washington and other cities at midnight or later.

The investigator herself witnessed three young men meet and carry off a young girl in the Philadelphia station, claiming they were her relatives though the girl insisted that she did not know them. The operations of a similar gang of young men at this same station were broken up in Philadelphia in 1907. The time of arrival, conditions of transfer across cities as in Buffalo and Chicago to connecting lines, are vital points for protection. An investigation at some of the stations in another city showed no matrons on duty at night, and that men from the nearby disorderly places and saloons were allowed to come in and mingle with the immigrant women.

Needs Federal Action.

These are not problems with which a state department of immigration or with which the state can wholly deal. The pending federal legislation on the white slave traffic is not a remedy for the white slave trade to such a degree that state and citizens need not exert themselves. At best this legislation can apply only to importation and traffic between the states, and it is difficult to frame a law which will be held to be constitutional. The enforcement of such a law depends also to some extent upon co-operation with local authorities, as was seen in Gen. Bingham's last report.

In addition to laws such special problems of immigrant women as have been illustrated need concerted action, led by Americans all over the country, under a national committee which will prevent conditions which put young women in the power of the agents of vice. This must be a system of activity, of helpfulness and of understanding, not committees here and there, without co-operation with each other. Such bodies can be of great service to any state or federal body in the enforcement of laws and in the education and assimilation of aliens.

SYRIAN BABY'S FIRST TOOTH.

An Event Celebrated by an Exchange of Sweets and Pastries.

Among the Syrians there is no such thing as giving a party in celebration of the first anniversary of the birth of a child; the celebration is held when the baby cuts its first tooth. On such an occasion friends of the parents are not invited to the house to eat cakes and listen to a phonograph, but whatever sweets may be prepared for the occasion are sent by the parents to the homes of the friends whom they wish to inform of the news. The friends later visit the parents and tender their congratulations.

Whatever the sweets may be, one particular dish is indispensable. Sanainieh is its name. The mother begins to prepare it soon after the birth of the child.

First and foremost in the preparation of this dish is wheat. Parents with many friends use between ten and twenty pounds of wheat. The grain is boiled with sugared water until it is fit to be eaten; then it is put into hollow dishes and allowed to cool. The other materials include nuts, peeled almonds, pine seeds, candies and the like. These ingredients are spread over the grain and sprinkled with rose water and then the dish is ready to be sent out.

Sometimes one of the parents will carry a dish of this stuff to a particularly close friend. The women or the men as the case may be embrace each other and the neighbor brings into play all his knowledge of the congratulatory expressions befitting the occeasion, some of which run like this:

"O my neighbor and friend. may the child live long to bring joy to your heart. May it please Allah that you marry him during your lifetime. I cannot describe to you how elated and enraptured I am to know that your child has cut a tooth. O son of my uncle, I am going to make an offering to a church for the long life of your child."

Then without much loss of time the neighbor invites his visitor to a drink of arac to the health of the baby and very seldom does he let him depart without having had four or five.

The dishes in which the sanainieh is carried to neighbors and friends are not returned immediately. Sometimes it is a week or even two before they are back in their customary places in the family cupboard. When they are returned they are not empty.

It is the duty of the recipient of a dish of sanainieh to return the dish full of some delicacy. Hence the home of the baby's parents will resemble an elaborate exposition of pastries and sweets when all the dishes are in.

NOT TOO OLD AT FORTY.

Middle Age Is Best for Mental and Physical Work.

The question at what age a man is best fitted for close mental and physical work has been raised by the wonderful endurance of Commander Peary, who at the age of 53 has discovered the north pole, says the London Mail.

Some interesting opinions have been advanced by the heads of large business firms, medical men and other on the subject.

"Commander Peary's achievement has exploded the 'too old at forty' bubble," the manager of a famous engineering firm told a representative of The Daily Mail.

"It has been my experience that mechanical engineers, so long as they keep in good health, are much better and more useful workers at 50 than are young men of 25.

"In our employ we have many engineers doing hard manual work whose ages are between 60 and 70. They are thoroughly experienced workmen, who do not make mistakes, like younger men.

"Of course, with consulting engineers their value increases as they get older, provided, of course, they retain their health and mental powers."

The manager of a big business said that in his opinion a man was fitted for mental work from the age of 30 to 45. "At the age of 45 he should have acquired sufficient experience to superintend his juniors, and be a valuable asset to his employers," he said.

An experienced Harley street physician said that the average man was the fittest, mentally and physically, between the ages of 35 and 45.

"By that age a man should thoroughly underestand himself—not only his mind, but his body," he said. "He knows, or should know, how to diet himself, how to keep an even level of good health and well being. With a sound constitution, a man can retain his vigor and mental powers until he is 65 or 70.'

NOTES ELECTRICAL.

Wabash, Ind., was one of the very first towns to adopt electric light for general illumination. As early as March, 1880, four old Brush arc lamps were installed.

The first carbon filaments made by Thomas Edison for his new incandescent lamp were made from thread dipped in lampblack and tar and carbonized at high temperatures. This lamp was successful enough to warrant further investigation.

The wireless transmission of electrical power is now attracting the attention of scientists and inventors.

The Chinese laundries in Brooklyn are being electrified with electric lights, motor driven washers and wringers and electric flatirons.

Meat is now cured by electricity.

An electrical device is now used to thaw out frozen water pipes. All that is necessary is to hitch the wires to the water pipes and electricity will thaw them out quickly.

Niagara falls can generate fully 5,000,000 horsepower, but only 5.5 per cent. of it is being utilized. Of this, 126,000 horsepower is used in electrochemical processes, 56,200 for railway service, 12,300 for transmitting many miles to power plants, and 145,000 is used by factories close to the falls.

The Panama canal commission has ordered a large number of huge searchlights from the General Electric company so the work on the big ditch can be continued nights.

Electric fans are used in the winter to keep the frost off from the plate glass windows in the big stores.

The Adornment of Paris.

Paris was made the "City of Light" during the second empire. Now the deputies have authorized a loan of $180,000,000 for the purpose of further embellishment, together with improved sanitation. Although millions have been expended for the maintenance and expansion of the unexempled enterprise of that period, such a sum as is now proposed has, perhaps, not been available in the lump during the intervening period. Baron Haussmann, promoter of the grand plan, expended within a few years fully $500,000,000, but much of this vast sum was necessarily applied to overcoming conditions that. in ordinary circumstances, would have discouraged the inauguration of a city beautiful movement on so extraordinary a scale. Probably, too, not all of the money went into the improvements. Haussmann rode roughshod over Paris to make it beautiful, leaving financial considerations and private rights to become adjusted to his enterprise as best they might.—Washington Herald.

—The first national Thanksgiving proclamations were issued by Congress during the Revolutionary war.

REPORT WHITE SLAVERY

IT DWELLS ON THE GREAT EVIL IN UNMISTAKABLE TERMS.

Men Who Make Living from Victims—No Organization, but Many Individual Offenders.

Congressman William S. Bennet will be the chief witness before the special grand jury of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is foreman and which has been engaged in the investigation of the reports that there is being conducted in this city a regular "white slave" traffic. It was learned recently that Mr. Bennet will furnish the special grand jury as well as District Attorney Whitman and his assistants, Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Appleton, who are in charge of the inquiry, with copies of a report made by the immigration commission, of which Mr. Bennet is a member. That portion of the report relating to the alleged "white slave" traffic in this city is made public here for the first time and reads as follows:

"There are large numbers of Jews scattered throughout the United States, although mainly located in New York and Chicago, who are in this business. Some of them are engaged in importation, but apparently they prey rather upon young girls whom they find on the streets, in the dance halls and similar places, and whom, by the methods already indicated—love making and pretenses of marriage—they deceive and ruin. Many of them are petty thieves, pickpockets and gamblers. They have also various resorts where they meet and receive their mail, transact business with one another and visit. Perhaps the best known organization of this kind throughout the country was one legally incorporated in New York in 1904 under the name of the New York Independent Benevolent association.

"As stated in their certificate of incorporation the objects were benevolent, providing for a weekly payment to sick members and for burial. They had a cemetery lot in Flatbush where members were buried. According to the information received the main object of the association was to assist its members in carrying on their business and especially in defeating the law. When one was arrested for committing a crime, money was raised to assist him. Money was raised for protection fees.

"Although the organization did not import women, many of its members did. They had regular meetings in New York city for the transaction of business, but their members were widely scattered, even as far as Victoria and Vancouver.

"The following is a copy of a printed card sent to members to attend the funeral of a well known woman of bad character who had been murdered. Talk in resorts in the neighborhood in the presence of one of our agents showed that the people of her class believed that she had been murdered because she had discarded a man who had attached himself to her:

NEW YORK INDEPENDENT BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

Brother: You are requested to attend the funeral to our deceased sister, Katie Polta, which will take place on Wednesday, April 15, 1908, at 1 o'clock sharp, from the morgue, Twenty-sixth street. For not attending, $2 fine.

"By order of the President.

"J. SCHLIFKA, Secretary."

The commission's report to Congress says that the commission has a copy of the articles of incorporation of the New York Independent Benevolent association which would in themselves give no inkling of the nature of the corporation. The commission's information it reported, was obtained in part from men who had been active members of the association.

Abraham Levinstein who keeps a restaurant on Second avenue, is the president of the New York Independent Benevolent association. He has been in consultation with Mr. Appleton and has told him that he stands ready to go before the grand jury at any time. The association has a membership of about 100 and the meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays in every month.

It has been learned that as far as the investigation of the Rockefeller grand jury is concerned nothing has been discovered in the line of legal evidence that would tend to show that there was a regular traffic in white slaves in this city. This only thing that has been ascertained is that a large number of men are located here who live off the proceeds of the women of the streets.

The investigation into the affairs of the New York Independent Benevolent association will be a very thorough one, since that organization has been mentioned in the official reports of the immigration commission, as well as in the article which George Kibbe Turner wrote about "white slaves" in McClure's Magazine.—New York World.

PLANK COOKERY.

Pork, which is of all meats the most gross and indigestible, undergoes a great change during the process of smoking and its character is entirely altered. The lean becomes comparatively easy of digestion, and owing to the change in the gelatine it becomes adapted to meals in which tea forms the beverage, which is not the case with any kind of fresh meat.

The fat of the pork is likewise changed to a granular condition, and is then so easy of digestion, says the Queen, that it is frequently ordered by doctors for consumption, diabetes, and other wasting diseases, instead of the more costly and less palatable cod liver oil.

Such change of character is due entirely to the chemical action of the smoke wherein the salted pork is dried, and bacon factors find that oak sawdust answers their purpose better than that from any other kind of wood. This fact verifies the discovery which was made many years ago by the dwellers in wild American forests that fish or flesh placed on a split log in front of a roaring camp fire was more savory and succulent than when cooked by any other of their primtive methods.

Campers who returned to town life retained their successful mode of cookery, and thus plank cooking became introduced to the home kitchen, and when once adopted by hotels and restaurants because a fashionable fad.

The fashion has crossed the ocean and bids fair to abide. Many London restaurants make a specialty of plank cookery, and one firm of manufacturers has devoted itself to the manufacture of planks from specially prepared woods.

The fashion has much to commend it, for in large establishments wooden planks considerably reduce the cost of breakages and replatings. On this account and yet more by reason of the improved flavor and increased digestibility plank cookery is worthy of a trial in a small home.

The planks should be of planed oak from 1 inch to 1½ inches in thickness and varying in size according to the food to be cooked on them and according to the size of the oven, and gouged out in grooves like a gravy dish or bacon dish when required for fat meat or thick portions of meat. It is well to have separate planks for meat and fish. In large establishments distinction is made between planks used for meat, poultry and game, and likewise for fresh and dried fish.

The plank must first be scrubbed and dried in the open air, and then it is ready for use. When required for service, a tablespoonful of best olive oil, butter or sweet dripping must be rubbed with a cloth into the upper surface of the plank. The plank must be placed in a hot oven or under the broiler of a gas stove, and when it begins to give out a pale blue smoke the meat or fish can be placed on it.

Let the food be brushed over with olive oil or oiled butter or dripping and seasoned with a little pepper, but no salt.

Allow the usual time for baking or grilling, but turn the food frequently while it is cooking so that it may be well permeated by the acid of the gas which is formed between plank and food.

When the food is nearly cooked make a border of mashed potatoes around the edge of the plank and return it to the oven until the border is nicely browned. Arrange grilled tomatoes, fried onions, boiled peas, beans, artichokes, young carrots, brussels sprouts or cauliflower sprigs according to fancy within the potato border. Place the plank on a dish or special tray, and serve it—a dish fit for a king.

The planks must never be washed. As soon as they are removed from the dining table they must be wiped clean and dried with the cloth used in greasing the plank, and each should be placed in a linen bag and hung up until next required.

GATHERING SEA FOWLS' EGGS.

Perilous Work of Cliff Climbers on the English Coast.

With the advent of spring the Yorkshire cliff climbers are making preparations for gathering the eggs of the myriads of sea fowl that build their nests in the dizzy precipices of the northeastern coast, according to the London Daily News.

At Bempton, a few miles from Bridington, the favorite resort of these egg hunters, the chalk cliffs tower 400 feet above the sea. They are the home of thousands of gulls, cormorants, kittiwakes and other sea birds that have just begun to build their rough nests in the chalky crevices. William Wilkinson, who has pursued this perilous calling for many years, is known locally as "the king of the egg hunters." He is a bluff, weather scarred man of the sea, with as much nerve and agility as are possessed by the most daring steeplejack.

Wilkinson wears an old helmet to protect his head from the pieces of rock dislodged by the rope by which he is suspended in midair. Around his body he buckles a kind of leather hammock, in which he is able to sit. On, his arm he wears leather protectors.

"Lower away, boys," he cries, as he swings himself over the brink in an almost horizontal position and presses each foot firmly against the chalk surface Three of the men seize the rope, and foot by foot the intrepid climber is lowered till his cheery voice is lost amid the fluttering sounds of the disturbed birds. He swings from nest to nest, putting each egg carefully in a bag slung over his shoulder. As soon as his bag is full he gives the "hoist up" signal on the guide rope and the men haul him up.

Wilkinson makes several descents and at the end of the day shares the spoil with his assistants, who sell the eggs for eating purposes to the inhabitants of the neighboring villages.

STARFISH PEST.

Oystermen Complain of Unusual Prevalence Along the Atlantic Coast.

The fishermen and oyster growers are complaining of the prevalence of starfish, which are doing great damage to the growing stock. Old oystermen say that never in the history of the business have the starfish been so plentiful and many of the steamers in Cowesett bay and other points along the coast, which in ordinary seasons are engaged in dredging, are now dragging starfish mops over the beds to get rid of the pest.

One prominent oysterman says that the damage to the oyster beds in Rhode Island and Connecticut this season will be at least $350,000,000 when the loss of stock and the expense of catching and killing is taken in consideration. The growers are at a loss to explain the unprecedented increase of the pest other than last summer the weather conditions were right for breeding fish. The expense of catching the starfish is practically so much money lost, as the stars are of little use, except as fertilizer, and even for that purpose they do not command much in the way of price, as they are not caught in large quantities.—Providence Journal.

Marriage and Divorce in Philadelphia.

Divorce statistics for 1909 show that for every eleven marriage licenses issued in Philadelphia one suit for divorce was filed. This is not only an increase in the number of divorce suits as compared with the year 1908, but is also a slight increase in the percentage of suits to the number of marriages. There were 1101 suits instituted in 1909, as compared with 990 suits begun in 1908. The number of marriages for 1909 was 12,156, or 567 more than in the previous year. The number of divorce suits granted in 1909 was 714. Some of these had been begun before the beginning of the year. In the general course of court procedure about 95 per cent. of the suits filed are granted. These figures represent only a part of the domestic unhappiness which found its way into the courts. In the desertion court 1956 warrants were issued for the arrest of husbands on charges of desertion and non-support.

Another Week of "Paris by Night."

William Hammerstein has announced in New York that he has re-engaged for a second week the Parisian spectacle, "Paris by Night," which attracted so much attention at the Victoria. There are fifteen people in the company. The piece has two scenes, the first showing the exterior of the Moulin Rouge and the second the exterior of the Rat Mort cafe. Three sensational dances are presented, the "Dance de la Sugetion," the "Mazurka in Pirouette" and the "Kikin Dance." The piece is in pantomime and was written and staged by Mons. G. Molasso, with special music by D. Dore. Mlle. Mina Minar is the star of the company, which had a run of six months at the Folies Bergere, Paris.

Near-Billiards.

Two traveling salesmen, detained in a little village hotel, were introduced to a crazy little billiard table and a set of balls which were of a uniform dirty gray color.

"But how do you tell the red from the white?" asked one of the guests.

"Oh," replied the landlord, "you soon get to know them by their shape."—Success Magazine.

Largest Room in the World.

The largest room in the world is said to be in St. Petersburg. It is under one roof, unbroken by pillars, and it is 620 feet long by 150 feet in breadth. It is used in the day for military displays, and a whole battalion can maneuver in it. Twenty thousand wax tapers give it a beautiful appearance at night. The roof is a single arch constructed of iron.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

Mrs. Thomas McNallen of Los Angeles, Cal., lost $1160 the other night while alighting from a street car. She carried the money in a small purse in her stocking. As she stepped from the car the stocking ripped and the purse dropped to the street.

Awakened from a dream of her husband's death, Mrs. Matthew Henkles, wife of the night engineer in the city power house at Ortonville, Minn., found the electric lights in her home and on the streets had gone out. She obtained matches and made her way to the power house, where her calls for her husband were not answered from the dark interior. Upon entering she found the dynamos short circuited and flashing showers of sparks into the metal base plates. Threading her way among the deadly machines, still whirling, the alarmed wife found her husband lifeless under the main shafting crushed to death. Seizing his body she dragged it back through the gauntlet, her dress catching fire from the electric sparks. The police, summoned by her cries, put out the fire with snow.

Babies are arriving so fast in the homes of the heirs of the late William A. Hargarine, a St. Louis millionaire, that the courts are wondering whether the estate ever will be settled. Several hundred thousand dollars' worth of real estate is being held in trust to be turned into cash for the beneficiaries, but the stork has persistently interposed legal obstacles. For three years the executor has been striving to get a court settling. Every time he files a petition the announcement of a birth in the family has called the legal process to a halt, for under the law no estate can be settled without entering the appearance of every heir.

Miss Alice Lauer, chief operator at the telephone exchange in Gnadenhutten, O., has been appointed "trouble man," too. When a subscriber reports that his line isn't working just right, Miss Lauer climbs a pole and fixes it. Miss Lauer is 19. When repairs are needed Miss Lauer leaves the office in charge of a neighbor girl and starts out to fix things up.

"I rather like this work," she said, as she climbed down a pole after fixing a line that had been broken by a fall of snow from a house. "The work isn't a bit hard. It does a fellow a lot of good to get out and get the exercise. Sitting in front of a switchboard all day long makes one awfully tired—this kind of relieves the monotony."

Carrier pigeons are used by Ocean Springs (Miss.) physicians as an adjunct to the practice of medicine in rural districts. Having many calls into the surrounding country, he uses the birds to bring daily reports from his patients.

Injuries received nearly two years ago from placing the lighted end of a cigar in his mouth by mistake, while chatting with a friend, proved fatal to Frederick Fox, president and manager of a Windsor (Ontario) tobacco company. Death was due to cancer, which developed from the burns.

John Nequist, aged 55, died in Muskegon, Mich., from the effects of having two teeth pulled less than a week ago. In less than two days after the teeth were pulled his right side was paralyzed. Gradually his condition became worse, and he died. He leaves a widow and four daughters.

Fiften little mountain quail are being brought up by hand by Mr. and Mrs. Clark Ireland of Racine, Wis., who are spending the spring months in Hunters Hot Springs, Mont. The mother of the brood was killed accidentally by Mrs. Ireland when she went to the clothes press in her room to get out her "merry widow" hat. The young quail then were discovered. The mother bird had found her way into the room from the hotel veranda and made her nest in the hat. A quantity of canary bird seed on a nearby shelf had kept the mother and her youngsters alive up to the time of their discovery, and the baby quail now are so well grown that they eat all sorts of food and are becoming tame.

Mrs. Susan Hurlbut of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., celebrated the one hundred and second anniversary of her birth in excellent health. When asked as to what she ascribed her longevity, Mrs. Hurlbut said:

"Oh, I do not know; I guess whoever is destined to live long will live; if not destined they will not live. I have lived a pretty regular life. I always went to bed at 10 p. m. and arose at 7. I think plenty of sleep is a great aid to nature. Diet never troubled me much. I ate pretty much what other people did. I never was a tea drinker. I think it makes the blood thin, but I have always been a lover of a good cup of strong coffee."

The story all came out in court in Walla-Walla, Wash. To fall in love with a "real nice" man, then to say "yes," and a short time afterward to be married and go to the new home, to discover eight little children—her new husband's—all shouting "Mamma." proved too much for Mrs. Halver Vettleson, according to the complaint in a divorce suit filed by the husband himself. In fact, it proved so much that Mrs. Vettleson hardly tarried long enough to say "goodby," further avers the complaint, though not in this language. The divorce was granted by default, Mrs. Vetleson having left no address so she could be served. Judge Brents gave the eight children to Halver, who had not even asked for them. Mr. Vettleson stated that he had failed to notify his helpmeet that she was marrying a Roosevelt family at the time he asked her to become his.

A shabby old man and a pretty young woman were arraigned in the police court in Pittsburg, Pa., charged with being suspicious characters. When the man was searched his pockets yielded $180,315 in cash and certificates of deposit on a local bank. The police then learned that their prisoners were James Mathews and his nurse, Miss Elizabeth Morgan. The pair was picked up at an early hour,, when the young woman was urging the old man to accompany her. The patrolman who made the arrest believed the nurse was attempting to lure her aged companion to some thieves' den.

A New Castle, Ind., burial casket company, which recently made a casket for a 450-pound man has just turned out a coffin 18 inches long, 8½ inches wide on the inside and 8½ inches deep. It is finished on the outside in silver gray and on the lid is a silver nameplate with the words "Our Darling." The coffin was made on an order turned in by Henry Schmidt, a well known citizen. In it will be buried Trilby Schmidt, a highly esteemed member of the Schmidt family for years—a small, black rat terrier dog. So great was the attachment of the members of the family for the dog that they decided to bury it in state and ordered the handsome coffin.

Good pay was offered Jacob Shoemaker by the owner of the old Miller homestead on Pompton hill near Jacksonville, N. J., supposedly haunted, if Jacob would spend a night there and "lay" the apparition.

The other night Shoemaker, accompanied by Nigger, his coal black dog, went to the place and was valiantly exploring upstairs when he heard curdling howls from the dog, left downstairs. Shoemaker groped his way down. A big white form rushed toward him, its eyes blazing. Shoemaker sped toward the village, the ghostly form following behind. Reaching his home he pounded once on the door and fell in a faint. When he revived he found Nigger had turned white from fright.

The Snyder (Ok.) Signal-Star has two mascots which live in the office. One is Teddy, a spotted halfbreed dog, and the other Booker T. Washington, a black-as-night cat. Disregarding the example set by the two men for whom they are named they absolutely refuse to eat together. That is, Booker is willing, but Teddy growls and he gracefully backs away from the festal board.

A cow's melancholy over the loss of her calf led to a strange incident at the home of Josiah Brown, a mile north of Mount Carmel, Ill. Brown owned a cow with a spotted calf, and the calf was so peculiarly marked that a few days ago, when it was killed, the skin was made into a rug. The mother cow was downcast and bawling continually. The other afternoon Mrs. Brown went into her parlor, and there on the floor lay the cow, which had seen the calfskin through the window, quietly pushed the doors open and walked in. One barred door had been forced open by the cow's horns.

One of the crew of the British steamer Celtic, Wallace Kimmerlin, is at the Fannie Paddock hospital in Tacoma, seriously injured as a result of a fall into the hold. His back is badly strained, his tongue cut nearly off and he is covered with body bruises. Kimmerlin was standing on the deck while stevedores were loading the steamer. When he was not looking a cargo hook caught him and lifted him into the air. He was hauled up about ten feet and swung out over the hatch, when suddenly the hook released him and he was dropped into the hold, about thirty feet.

Rita, the smallest dog in the world, is dead. Twice the winner of the blue ribbon at the Madison Square garden bench show in New York, Rita met accidental death at the hands of a waiter in a New York hotel. The dog, which weighed less than twenty ounces, was asleep in its mistress' muff on a table where she was dining. The polite waiter started to hang up the muff, and Rita fell to the floor, breaking its neck. The dog was owned by Mrs. Maud B. Townsend and was valued at $1500.

As a last resort to induce two men to stay sober, Mayor Kerschman of Mason City, Ia., sentenced William Powell and M. Stegner to thirty days' attendance on the meetings of the Salvation army. A failure to serve their sentence will land both in jail. Each man signed an oath drawn up by the mayor that they would agree to attend the meetings and earnestly seek salvation, and abstain from drink.

In a small plush lined coffin, covered with white velvet and fitted with ornate silver handles, Jerry, a Scotch collie dog, belonging to Mrs. W. H. Schafer, was buried at Minneapolis in a lot across the street from Layman's cemetery and fifty feet from the burial lot of the Schafer family. A hearse drawn by plumed black horses caried the corpse from the Schafer home to the grave. A closed carriage, containing the mourners, Mr. and Mrs. Schafer and their son Harold, completed the funeral procession. Mrs. Schafer says the dog's grave will be marked with a monument.

GO SLOWLY AFTER LONG SLEEP.

Energetic Movement After Awakening May Accentuate Blood Pressure.

We think it true that persons of middle age or more—beyond 50—should not assume an upright position immediately upon awakening from a night's sleep, says the Family Doctor. The danger from jumping up quickly upon awakening is a disturbance of the circulatory apparatus.

It is not on record that very many have succumbed at such a time, but there is undoubtedly a severe strain upon the heart and blood vessels. The blood pressure at such a time and in such circumstances is intense, and is calculated to damage further a weakened heart or arterial system.

During natural sleep the functions of the heart, kidneys, lungs and intestines are less active, blood pressure being materially lessened. Immediately upon becoming conscious, however, the activity of these functions is resumed. the heart beat increased as a result, the arteries, veins and capillaries for a time distended beyond the usual or until the natural speed—if we may be allowed to use the expression—of the machine is reached—namely, the equilibrium.

This takes but a short time, and would seem safe and wise to lie quiescent until this equilibrium is reached rather than to accentuate the rise of blood pressure still further by assuming an upright attitude, which can only increase the pressure, and, consequently, the distress, if any exists. Ten to twenty minutes should suffice.

Gumption Schools in London.

London's educational authorities contemplate the establishment as a part of the elementary education system of a series of "central school" for which pupils will be selected between the ages of 11 and 12 years, and where the curriculum will provide in all cases for manual and practical industrial work, and in the case of girls for instructions in domestic subjects. These institutions would take the place of the existing higher elementary and higher grade schools, and in accordance with existing practice their pupils would be drawn from the surrounding schools of the ordinary type. "Such schools," asserted Ernest Gray, sponsor of the plan for practical extension of manual training, "would develop gumption in a child," and the term has stuck.

Spider an Ague Cure.

In some parts of England the spider was formerly believed to be an efficient cure for ague. Writing to an old number of "Notes and Queries," a Somersetshire vicar remarks: "One of my parishioners suffering from ague was advised to catch a large spider and shut him up in a box. As he pines away the disease is supposed to wear itself out." In the south of Ireland a large house spider enveloped in treacle or preserve was used for the same complaint.—London Chronicle.

A Cute Baby Saves Money.

Two negro children asked at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sickles, at Aurora, Ill., for paper in which to wrap a loaf of bread which they had begged. The children had gone when Mrs. Sickles returned, and her 2-year-old daughter Helen, who was crying, said: "Naughty black girl took mamma's money." The mother promptly investigated and she discovered that $22 had been taken from her purse while she was wrapping the bread for her visitors, and she immediately gave chase and caught the thieves.

The Race.

Cook—I'll be lavin' yez, mum.

Mistress—Very well, Bridget. Keep to the right. Incoming cooks keep to the left.—Harper's Bazar.

IT PAYS TO SHOP AT THE FAIR

The Fair Store

Spring is here. Think what that means. You are in need of everything for the house, the wash-room, the garden. Why not do your shopping where you have the best assortment of goods, not only that but a much lower price.

Here are a few of our many bargains that we are offering. Good goods—you can tell about price.

Hat Flowers, all new, choice	10c
Paper Flowers, for Easter Table Decorations, bunch	10c
Crepe Paper, all colors, 6 for	25c
Garden Seeds, 2 packages	5c
Flower Seeds, 2 packages	5c
Talcum Powder, Air Float	9c
Bowls, salad, regular 35c, now	17c
1500 box matches	5c

BOOKS—Some Good Ones

Ishmael, Great Expectations, Beulah, Dora Deane, Lena Rivers, The Light That Never Failed, Aikenside, Soldiers Three, Daddy's Girl, Faith Gratney's Girlhood, Choice 10c.

Easter Post Cards, any in house, choice 1c each.

Vaseline, extra bargain, 3 cents.

Hydrogen Peroxide, 25c bottle, our price 10c.

After this make our store your first shopping place. It will pay you a big amount of money in a year's time to walk a few steps farther.

Take a peep at our 5 and 10c counters for big values.

EASTER
GREETING

Daily Bargains

None to Children

Thursday, March 24, from 2 to 4 p.m. Lenox or Star Soap, 3 bars for **10 cents. Limit.**

Friday from 2 to 3 p. m. Limit. 25c 14 qt. Tin heavy Bucket, now **10 cents.**

Friday from 3 to 4 p. m. Limit 4. Clark's O.N.T. Thread, any number **4 cents a spool.**

Saturday from 2 to 4 p. m. American Dollar Alarm Clocks **69 cents.**

Saturday Night from 7 to 8 p. m. Frame Pictures, 13x10, **7 cents.**

IT PAYS TO SHOP AT THE FAIR

The Fair Store

We have just received direct from factory the best granite we have seen in years. No seconds or thirds, but all first class goods, the kind everybody admires, blue and white with porcelain lining. Any kind of stewers, coffee pots, tea pots, tea kettles, bakers, dish pans, drain pans, buckets, spoons, dippers, double boilers and kettles at greatly reduced prices.

Everyday Specials

Hoes, extra good	25c
Hoes, small size	20c
Rakes, large strong	25c
Carpet Beaters, best	25c
Tack Pullers	5c and 10c
Paper Cleaner, can	10c
Clothes Baskets, large	60c
Wash Boards, brass	30c

Tubs, we have about 12 different styles and sizes, low prices.

We are making a specialty of Jewelry to retail from 10c to 50c.

Hat Pins, retail $1.00, our price 25c
Hat Pins, retail 75c, our price ..10c
Hat Pins, retail $2.00, our price 50c
Belt Buckles, 100 different styles, 5 prices. Collar Pins, 100 different styles, 4 prices. Stick Pins, 100 different styles, 3 prices. Bracelets, 50 different styles, 4 prices. Barretts, 75 different styles, 4 prices. Back Combs, 50 different styles, 3 prices.

We have 200 different pieces of Jewelry that we cannot tell about on account of limited amount of space.

Embroideries

Beautiful patterns, good edge. Prices from 5c to 25c a yard. Be sure and inspect this line and then judge for yourself.

SOUTH OF HOADLEY'S GROCERY

MACHINISTS MAY GO OUT

Indianapolis Threatened By Big Strike.

DEMAND FOR HIGHER WAGES

Unless Demands Upon the Employers Are Met, Two Thousand Members of the Machinists' Union at Indianapolis, It Is Declared, Will Go Out on Strike to Enforce These Demands—The Employers Assert They Will Never Accede to the Demands.

Indianapolis, March 21.—Precipitating a severe strike, two thousand workmen, members of the Indianapolis Machinists' Union and Metal Trade Alliance, will lay down their tools and walk out of the factories April 15, unless every employer of union machinists in Indianapolis grants the demand made last week for an increase in wages from 32½ cents an hour to 40 cents an hour. This is the ultimatum which President John J. Keegan of the Machinists' local union has delivered after attempting in vain, he says, to confer with the employers since Feb. 1. He says every overture of the union has been ignored, except in two instances.

Based on the attitude of the union a strike seems almost unavoidable, for the attitude of the employers, according to Andrew J. Allen, bureau manager of the Employers' Association of Indianapolis, and the Metal Trades association, is that they will not accede to the demand for a horizontal wage scale of 40 cents an hour, will not recognize the union as such, and will not permit their shops to be conducted under the working rules set forth by the union men. He says the employers consider the rules as closed shop restriction in many ways. This stand, he says, is taken after a discussion of the situation now confronting them.

President Keegan advanced the opinion that the strike would be called, as every indication points to an attitude of refusal on the part of the employers. Preparations for the strike have been made during the last month and the union official asserts that it will be the most complete tieup of labor Indianapolis has ever seen.

It Saved His Leg.

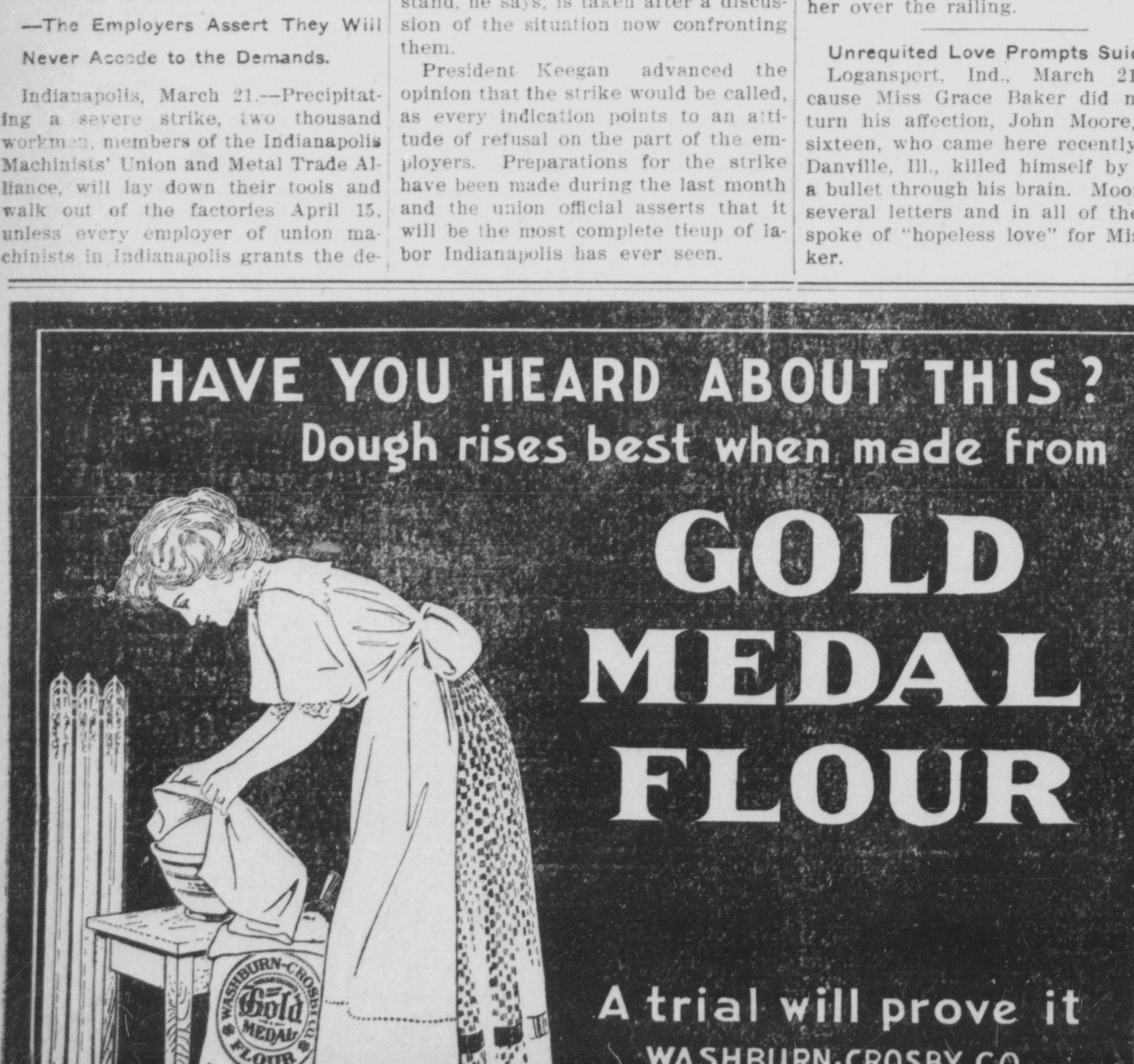
"All thought I'd lose my leg," writes J. A. Swensen, of Watertown, Wis. "Ten years of eczema, that 15 doctors could not cure, had at last laid me up. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured it, sound and well." Infallible for Skin Eruptions, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Boils, Fever Sores, Burns, Scalds, Cuts and Piles. 25c at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Because She Wouldn't Kiss Him.

Indianapolis, March 21.—Sarah Porter, twenty years old, was drowned in the canal at midnight under the Holton place bridge. James Parnell, her suitor, was arrested on a charge of throwing the girl from the bridge to the water below, a distance of twenty feet. The police say that Parnell and Miss Porter had stopped on the bridge and because the girl refused to kiss him Porter became angry and threw her over the railing.

Unrequited Love Prompts Suicide.

Logansport, Ind., March 21.—Because Miss Grace Baker did not return his affection, John Moore, aged sixteen, who came here recently from Danville, Ill., killed himself by firing a bullet through his brain. Moore left several letters and in all of them he spoke of "hopeless love" for Miss Baker.


HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT THIS?
Dough rises best when made from
GOLD MEDAL FLOUR
WASHBURN-CROSBY CO. Gold MEDAL FLOUR
A trial will prove it
WASHBURN-CROSBY CO.
COPYRIGHT-1910 WASHBURN-CROSBY CO. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
60

Money Saving.

Twice a year the Cooperative Building and Loan Association starts a new series of stock, the next series beginning Monday, April 4. This gives every citizen of Seymour and Jackson county a splendid opportunity to save money in small amounts each week, and at the same time have the money earning dividends from the time it is paid in. The plan is this:

Every stockholder pays in each week twenty-five cents for each share he owns. These combined payments are loaned by the Association and secured by first mortgage on real estate. The interest on these loans is paid monthly. Every three months this interest and other profits accruing are distributed to the credit of each series of stock according to the amount that has been paid in on the series. The amount of dividend on each series goes to the credit of each stockholder in the series. This is repeated every three months until such time as the payments by the stockholder and the dividends amount to one hundred dollars. Then the stock is matured and the stockholder draws out the full one hundred dollars per share.

At the opening of the new series is the best time to take stock and begin regular saving of money where it will earn additional money all the time. Besides the regular money-saving habit is a good one to cultivate.

See the secretary, Thos. J. Clark, at once and arrange for as many shares as you wish to carry. Opera house block.

Call To Republicans.

Pursuant to the call of the republican state chairman the republicans of Jackson county will meet in their respective townships on Saturday, March 26 at 1:30 p. m., except Jackson township which will meet at the city building at 7:30 p. m., to elect delegates to the republican state convention which meets in Indianapolis on Tuesday, April 5, 1910. Jackson county is entitled to thirteen delegates and thirteen alternates, apportioned to the several townships as follows:

Brownstown township, 1 delegate and 1 alternate. Place of meeting Brownstown.

Carr township, 1 delegate and 1 alternate. Meet at Medora.

Driftwood, 1 delegate. Meet at Vallonia.

Grassyfork, 1 alternate delegate. Meet at Tampico.

Hamilton, 1 delegate and 1 alternate. Meet at Cortland.

Jackson, 5 delegates, and 5 alternates. Meet at Seymour.

Owen, 1 delegate and 1 alternate. Meet at Clearspring.

Redding, 1 delegate. Meet at Rockford.

Saltcreek, 1 delegate and 1 alternate. Place of meeting Freetown.

Vernon, 1 delegate and 1 alternate. Meet at Crothersville.

Washington, 1 alternate delegate. Meet at Dudleytown.

The precinct committeeman in each township will look after a place of meeting. Every republican in the county is urged to attend his township meeting.

W. P. MASTERS, Chairman.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Call to Republicans.

Pursuant to a call of the county chairman, the republicans of Jackson township will meet in the city building Saturday evening, March 26, at 7:30 o'clock for the purpose of electing five delegates and five alternates to the State Convention which will be held in Indianapolis April 5.

JESSE WEAVER, Chairman
GEO. T. BARTLETT, Secy.

Don't Break Down.

Severe strains on the vital organs, like strains on machinery, cause break downs. You can't overtax stomach, liver, kidneys, bowels, or nerves without serious danger to yourself. If you are weak or run down, or under strain of any kind, take Electric Bitters, the matchless tonic medicine. Mrs. J. E. Van de Sande, of Kirkland, Ill., writes: "That I did not break down, while enduring a most severe strain for three months, is due wholly to Electric Bitters." Use them and enjoy health and strength. Satisfaction positively guaranteed. 50c at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Seymour Business Directory

AUTO REPAIRS

We handle all automobile supplies, also storage and repairing. We build smoke stacks and tanks and do all heavy iron work. Also founders of light and heavy brass castings. R. F. Buhner, cor. High and Circle streets.

ANTHRACITE COAL
AT
H. F. WHITE
PHONE NO. 1

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

Building contracting, plumbing, heating and masonry. Will figure on any work wanted. W. A. Wylie. Phone 380. Residence, W. Broadway.

DODDS RESTAURANT.

Come here for a good lunch. Fresh oysters and ice cream. A nice line of chocolate candies. Best brands of cigars. Come in and eat. Thornton Dodd, Prop., Seymour.

DEAD ANIMALS.

Will remove dead animals immediately when notified. F. F. Buhner's Fertilizer plant, Phone, residence old and new 338. Factory old 189. Seymour, Ind.

FEED OF ALL KINDS.

Full line of feed and meal, Graham flour, buckwheat flour, rye flour. Will exchange wheat and corn for flour or meal. Deliver to all parts of city. G. H. Anderson.

HAIR DRESSING.

Get your hair dressed, any style, at Mrs. E. M. Young's Beauty Parlor. Shampooing, manicuring and massaging. Big assortment of hair switches, corona pads and coronet braids for dressing the hair in latest styles.

JEWLER AND OPTICIAN.

We have the exclusive agency for Holmes & Edward Silver Inlaid Tableware, strictly guaranteed goods. Also handle a full line of Sterling Silver goods. T. M. Jackson, 104 W. Second street.

INTERURBAN LUNCH ROOM.

Short orders a specialty. Fresh oysters served in any style. Homemade pies and baked beans. Candies and nuts of all kinds and the best coffee in town. Herman Chambers, Proprietor.

LUMBER AND PLANING MILL.

Manufacturers of high grade mill work, veneered doors and interior finish. Dealers in Lumber Shingles, Lath, Sash, Doors and Blinds. Established in 1855. The Travis Carter Co. Phone, 74.

NEW & SECOND HAND FURNITURE.

Good selection of second hand heating stoves, cook stoves and ranges. We will put your stove in good order. Several bargains in oak furniture. Gorbet & Son, 118 S. Chestnut. Phone, 250.

OWL CIGAR STORE.

Headquarters for Sweet Orr overall, pants, Bull Dog shirts, Corduroy coats and pants. E. L. McElwain, Indianapolis Ave.

PELLENS DRUG STORE.

Patent medicines, oils, perfumes, toilet articles of every description. Witchhazel Balm for chafed hands and face. Chestnut and Tipton Sts.

PROGRESSIVE MUSIC CO.

Chickering Bros., Ivers & Pond, Starr, Corl, Clough & Warren and leading makes of pianos. Second hand uprights and square pianos at a special bargain. Low expenses, low prices.

Reynolds' Gocery.

Buy your dry goods and groceries at Reynolds'. Call phone 163 and give us an order. W. H. Reynolds, 21-23 S. Chestnut St.

White and mixed seed oats, good quality. Also good clover hay.

HODAPP HOMINY CO.

SUCCESS FLOUR MILLS

Grind nothing but pure soft winter wheat, making the best flour for home use that can be made. Blish Milling Co. Daily output 1000 barrels.

Say!

You know March 27th is Easter Sunday. If you are going to have your suit, go where you will find the best, and most up-to-date style at lowest price. A. Sciarra, tailor by trade, 14 E. Second St.

Indianapolis, Columbus and Southern Traction Co.

I.C.&S. SOUTHERN TRACTION CO.

In effect Jan. 2, 1910.

North-bound Cars Lv. Seymour	TO	FROM	South-bound Cars Ar. Seymour
7:00 a. m.	I	C	6:30 a. m
x8:10 a. m.	I	G	7:50 a. m.
9:03 a. m.	I	I	8:51 a. m.
*9:17 a. m.	I	I	*9:10 a. m.
10:03 a. m.	I	I	9:50 a. m.
11:03 a. m.	I	I	10:50 a. m.
*11:17 a. m.	I	I	*11:10 a. m.
12:03 p. m	I	I	11:50 a. m.
1:03 p. m.	I	I	12:50 p. m.
*1:17 p. m.	I	I	1:50 p. m.
2:03 p. m.	I	I	*2:10 p. m.
3:03 p. m	I	I	2:50 p. m.
*3:17 p. m.	I	I	3:50 p. m.
4:03 p. m.	I	I	*4:10 p. m.
5:03 p. m.	I	I	4:50 p. m.
6:03 p. m	I	I	5:50 p. m.
*6:17 p. m.	I	I	*6:10 p. m.
7:03 p. m.	I	I	6:50 p. m.
*8:17 p. m.	I	I	*8:10 p. m.
9:03 p. m.	I	I	8:50 p. m.
10:45 p. m	G	I	9:50 p. m.
11:55 p. m.	C	I	11:38 p. m.

I.—Indianapolis. G.—Greenwood.
C.—Columbus.
*—Hoosier Flyers. *—Dixie Flyers.
x—Seymour-Indianapolis Limiteds.

Cars make connections at Seymour with trains of the B. & O. R. R. and Southern Indiana R. R. for all points east and west of Seymour.

For rates and full information see agents and official time table folders in all cars.

General Offices—Columbus, Indiana.

Indianapolis and Louisville Traction Company

INDPLS. & LOU. TRAC. CO. I&L

In effect June 1, 1909.

Hoosier Flyers leave Seymour for Columbus, Edinburg, Franklin, Greenwood and Indianapolis at: 9:17, 11:17 a. m. and 1:17, 3:17, 6:17, 8:17 p. m.

Dixie Flyers leave Seymour for Crothersville, Scottsburg, Sellersburg, Watson Junction, Jeffersonville and Louisville at: 9:11, 11:11 a. m. and 2:11, 4:11, 6:11, 8:11 p. m.

Local Cars leave Seymour for Louisville and all intermediate points at: 5:54, 7:54, 9:54, 11:54 a. m. and *12:51, 2:51, 4:54, 6:54, *8:54, *11:00.

Local freight service daily except Sunday between Seymour and Jeffersonville and Louisville.

For rates and information see Agents and official time table folders in all cars.

* For Scottsburg only.

H. D. MURDOCK, Supt.
Scottsburg, Ind

Southern Indiana Railway Co.

North Bound.

	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Lv **Seymour**	6:45am	12:20pm	5:30pm
Lv Bedford	8:00am	1:38pm	6:45pm
Lv Odon	9:07am	2:44pm	7:52pm
Lv Elnora	9:17am	2:54pm	8:02pm
Lv Beehunter	9:32am	3:07pm	8:15pm
Lv Linton	9:47am	3:22pm	8:30pm
Lv Jasonville	10:11am	3:42pm	8:53pm
Ar Terre Haute	11:00am	4:30pm	9;45pm

No. 28 mixed leaves Westport at 4:40 p m, arrives at Seymour 6:25 p m

South Bound

	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
Lv Terre Haute	6:00am	11:15am	5:35pm
Lv Jasonville	6:51am	12:08pm	6:27pm
Lv Linton	7:12am	12:30pm	6:51pm
Lv Beehunter	7:23am	12:43pm	7:04pm
Lv Elnora	7:38am	12:58pm	7:19pm
Lv Odon	7:48am	1:08 pm	7:29pm
Lv Bedford	9:00am	2:25 pm	8:40pm
Ar **Seymour**	10:07am	3:35pm	9:50pm

No. 25, Mixed, Leaves Seymour at 2:25 p m, arrive at Westport 4:10 p m

For time tables and further imforation, apply to local agent, or

H. P. RADLEY, G. P. & T. A.
Grand Opera House, Terre Haute.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Prescriptions A Specialty

GEORGE F. MEYER'S DRUG STORE

BATHS

Take Turkish Salt-glow Baths for all kinds of Lung Trouble.

AHLERT'S TURKISH BATH ROOMS

LEWIS & SWAILS
LAWYERS
SEYMOUR, INDIANA

"Will Go on Your Bond"
Will write any kind of
INSURANCE
Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY